THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DARLY EDITION, for 6 months TRI-WEEKLY, for months.

Whekly EDITION, for 6 months...... Nosuoscriptions will b/received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

How the Yankee Nation " Builds Castles in the dir."

VOL. 1.

he expected thereby to demoralize the well

discipliued garrison of Colonel Lamb; but the

boys didn't know what it was, but mistook it

for a Yankee ironclad "gone to pot," and

of erred most lustily. 'And the "last harbor

of the rebellion" is still wide open. Confede.

rate sca-gulls flew out and in in the very

midst of the bembardment. And General

Whiting, who planned and managed the de-

fence, and Cel, Lamb and his notile boys,

have the proud satisfaction of making the

most glorious defence of the war. Sawney

has been too " premature," by odds, in saying

that the " last Enfield rifle from Europe is in

the hands of the rebels." And Wilmington

another token of har prowess, and Confederate

We received no Virginia, or Southern papers

yeste day, and our columns are therefore bar-

ren of news this morning. We commence,

and shall conclude to-morrow, the admirable

sperch of Hon., Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, on

bill are explained in this speech, which we

OUR SURE REFUGE. - The Argus and Cri-

stated heretofore in these columns, that could

our people be made to see and fully realize

the great necessity for, and the mighty power

of prayer, and would use it as the great and

leading force against the enemy, this war,

would one in less than thirty days with vis-

This declaration is based upon past of sorva-

tion, a full belief in the power and efficacy of

prayer. It is the duty, then, while our brave

men are fighting and suffering the hardships

of the tented field, for all who are blessed with

the privilege of remaining at home to aid

them by prayers and supplications to the God

of battles, who never yet has forsaken or turn-

ed a denf, ear to those who fervently invoke

crossed the "swellen river" with secure come until we pray as well as fight for it .-

hearis are gial.

Through the kindness of Gen. Leventheree, we are placed in possession of the New York Herald of D cember the 221. is now the only Northern paper which appreximates to truth in its parratives, if we except one or two respectable anti-war journals. Aforetime, Bennett was pretty much the biggest liar of his tribe; but by a perversity of nature which has always been habitual with him, now that lying has been taken up by his whole people as a national accomplishment, he seems to have lost taste for it. and sticks to it new partly by firce of fabit, that is in comparison with his fellows. But yet stands ! North Cafolina has given we den't know when we have enjoyed any thing more than this number of " Saw ey's" journal. His leader forbears the past, in the main, but indulges in a most gleesome "building of castles in the air." For the hundred thousandth time, Bennett has reached the conclusion that the Confederacy has "collapsed." " Hood (says he) is utterly crushed -has lost all his artil ery and has to get his, the Currency bill, to which we invite the atdisorganized rout across a swollen river with- tention of our readers. The principles of the out bridges, and with an energetic and victorious foe at his heels." This is a very sad think will enable the reader to understand the picture, and if true, might well make the plan proposed by Mr. Trenholm. The well Confederacy "shake in its hoots," and set all known sound and truly conservative charac-Yank edom to howling with deligit. But ter of this eminent Statesman, will yield force so far from Hood's being utterly crushed, we wand e midence in the opinion and views he have the Yankee admissions that Thomas lost expresses. more men than he dist; and we have these admissions fortified by the fact, that Hood retreated calmly, I cautiously and slowly, sis says: "We firmly belive, as we have moving only six miles a day; while Phomas. who had before run at the tates of nineteen is a night, has not been able to come up to an engagement-this "energetic and victor Hood's " heels" as not to be able to hite. And we have the still later news that thood tory and independence perching upon our deliverad battle on the 20th with success, banners. We have fought, and fought valdestroying a brigade of Yankee caratry, and lantly, too, for a peace for the last four long a very large train of wagons; and have still years, but as sure as the Great G d reigns sufurther information, that Hood's army have premely to heaven as on earth, it will never

prevent the passage. "Sherman (eays Bennett) will capture Savanuah, and the men that are in it. Augusta will fall next, and no defence of it will be made. Sherman will then hold the line of the Savannah river, and from this line can move upon Charleston, Columbia, Buleigh, and assist the operations against the retel capital.; while they, the rebels, have not a man to hurl against Sherman." It'so happens, however, that Sherman has "captured Savanmah, and the men who are in it;" but the men who are in it are not the men that the Confederacy would care to have out of it. They are not Hardeee's men-the fifteen thousand Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some armed soldiers who were under his command. These quietly crossed over a bridge sid brought away their stores and their artil lery, and are new joined by many others, ing Fort Fisher or Sugar Louf in case of an in a secure position, to be "hurled against attack upon either. This arduous duty beey Sherman whenever he shall undertake the performed until the arrival of General Kirkwenderful exploits which sawney Bennett has headquarters at a point convenient to support programmed for him. How easy a thing it any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe would be to collaise the Confederacy, if it the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the were to be done with a pen. In this case, Raymond, and Bennett, and George Mills Joy and Mr. Jamison Forrest Forkey, would be just the "quadrilateral" for the job.

"bridges," while Roddy was crippling the

Yankee gunboats which were endeavoring to

But to the Herald's further entertaloment : " Admiral Porter goes to close up a robel port. and we doubt not that he will deprive the rebellion of the last harber that has enabled it to get supplies. It can hardly be prematore beine, such had been their fatigues for days to say that the last Enfield rifle for the rebel armies has been issued, and the last percussion cap that the rebel ordnance officers will ever get from Eugland, Germany or France, is now in their hands." Behold the gusto with which. the Yankee prophet hails the "capture of Wil- Captain and five men, who demanded the surmington." Well, Porter did go to close up the render, informing the Major that he was surrebel port; and he found it wide open not- rounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. withstanding the blockade feet that kept waich at the bar. Wide open-just in the open it any wider. And Porter came, and with him a great gust of wind, and Yankee landsmen, soldiers full of preck, niggers and whites, were tossed up and down till their innides were turned outside, and all the fifth of creation that they contained was poured upon the sea From the Beast Burler up to the negro coporal, such a nauseating spectacle is said never to have been paralleled. Indeed-Porter's vivid description is said to ap proach photography in its verisimilitude; and jocular old Abraham, on reading, it is reported to have burst with laughter, declaring it to be the best exemplification of " going up spout,"

What with the sick stomache of the land crew, the bursting of the six one handred pounder Parrotts, and the mutilated limbs thereby scattered overboard, such a feast for the sharks off Wilmington, they had never enjoyed. It was a "Christmas present" to the sea-fish, got up in the last Yankee style And Porter did his part in the entertainment. He sent his two hundred and fifteen tops of gun powder close into the fort, and there blew it op with an explosion that was heard distinctly by other boats, but the hazardous experiment

WEEKLY CONFEDERI

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

From the Richmond Sentinel

'It becomes us coolly and camly to look into all the circuisstanors of our condition, and to adopt with femness and energy such policy as wisdom may point out or necessity con-strain. It is childles to whine under misfortune; it is cowardly to sink under it; it is absurd to be enfeehled by it. A hrave man etinggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration-"a spectacle for gods and

We hink that our late adverses lave done wuch towards preparing the minds of our op'e for the most extreme sacrifices If they shall be adjudged necessary to the succe a of our cause. And in truth they are rot sacrifices at all when compared with our situation if subineated. It is a question simply whether we shall give for opr own uses or whether the Yank: es shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in defence of our country, would mean no more. But it would be far more glorions to devote our means to our success than to love them as spoils to the enemy. Our sitmation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the government, would be infinite-ly better than if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our gractical, realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, thousand consecrated degmas, are now ready to be yielded at the Didding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice—if secessary to detent our enemies is new the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors and adds enormors calamities of its own. The people see this .. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the daties which it implies.

Let now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion. Troubleus times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need, all our strength, and all our wisdom. Let there be a conterence of all our wise men. Let there be alogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles; to the employment of these resources, be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored. We must not raise difficulties-it is no time for that! Simil we withhold our sons, and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees ?-Shall we send oursons, and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be but saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a garrison to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted. It would be adding disgrace to our misery if we were overcome without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly infamous to us, because with contributions to our defence equal to the spoilations we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest-our liberties and our country. If we had thrown overboard the cargo, we should thereby have

saved the ship. Let Government determine what it needs. and what it can use; and if it be our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money. or ourselves, it must have them. Strange that we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge our property! Our patriotism must lay aside such soifsbness. It

Our authorities must do more: They must take care. Whatever befall us, to save us from the Yankers. If adverso gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-test ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. Il an unpropitious Providence should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master. Of all the people on earth, we should have most rea, n to leathe and to dread them. Any tarms with any other, would be preferable to subjugation to them. This is the centiment of our people. This is their conviction ; and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war. Questions of state may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the expepience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, was justified only as a question of state-something over and above the constitution .- If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen, and seck their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver ws, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misory; if it cannot save us, must at least save us from the Yankies. We lately published from a thoughtful correspondent a "suggestion," that in the event of being upable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it; into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees. From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with the European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees.

We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, but simply as a man in health speaks of his will. What we ask now, in the name of the people, is that the Government strain every energy and develope ev. ry resource for the public defence, Resember that to hold back anything is not to save it! The only question is, shall we have the use of it, or shall our ene mics? Such a question leaves no room to heritate. Upon such efforts and such devotion the exchanged for the new under the act of 17th February 1864, until the let of July missprence should still pursue us, and our hepes all fail, let us have the election of throwing ourselved into the hands of those who are may happen to have on hand;

cold and indifferent, rather than to fall under the roke of malignant rnemies raising the wolf-howl for our blood

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North bas forced na Long age Lincoln declared the republic could not exist half-slave and half-free. In various forms the people of the North press d the issue upon us. Our enemies hedged as round, and final ly drove us to the wall. The worse that can happen to us in presenting our defence, is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far letter than they will accord us if they triumph in their aims. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevi-table path of du'y. If in pursuing it we fall, this were to fail as nations never failed. down, it we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom, and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray. God will open up a way of escape for us, and will disappoint our cue mies, Let our faith fail not

One affairs have touch dihe extreme of bamanagement or causeless revert, beyond which they cannot be allowed to go with safety to the cause or to the cheerful confidence and patient endurance of our people. We believe it to be the settled convinien of the thinking and observant men of the country, that noth ing but bungling has produced the present imsatifactory condition of things, Our resources have'i : no wise fai'ed ; out suppli s are alu dant enough. The spirit of the peo-ple, though a little depressed, is really unbroken, and will rally again when a remedy has been tound and applied to existing evi s These evils are briefly: L A want of a sufficient number of men in the army. 2. A deplorable want of discipline in portions of it, and as a direct consequence, desertion and a Centerism. - 3. A want of mi itary concentration of forces and a lack or indispensable unity of plan in the direction and control of the army. Those evils, se patent to view amongst us, have been dexterously turned to their own advantage by the enemy. But they are wefully mistaken in flattering themselves that they are thereby near the comple-

tion of their designs. A measure has been suggested in several of the Richmond journals which, if adopted, promises to put things on a much better footing, viz: The appointment of a General-in Chief, who shall have all the power, as well as be charged with all the responsibility, of the supreme command. General Lee has been designated for this position. Congress could not do a better thing than create this office, and appoint Gen. Lee to fill it. Supposing this done, we would confidently expect to see the ranks of the army filled with men of military age and of strong power of physical endurance. They are undoubtedly in the country, and only need a firm hand to bring them into liac. We would expect to see the boys and old men restored to their studies and appropriate pursuits. We should hear no more of cross purposes between subordisate generals, no more impracticable wild-geose chasing, and silly skylarking. A wise plan of opera-tions would be immediately formed and steadily carried out. Every element neces-sary to give it success, would be discreetly, justly and firmly used. The great reserve force which we undoubtedly pessess, and can not when the proper time arrives, with tremend-ous effect against our fees, would be called into exercise according to the public exigency, Gen. Lee is just the man to entrust with this formidable power, and to use it for the delivery of his country from the dangers which environ it .- Columbia Guardian.

Raising Hogs.

Editors Confederate : Thinking that any thing that would redound to the interest of our people, in these times of trouble and scarcity, should not be withheld, I have thought proper to make a few suggestions through the medium of your paper, in regard to an expeditions way of raising Hogs, which

I have learned from experience : Take as w the third day atter she pigs. separate her from the pigs for twelve or Liteen hours, put her with a male hog, and she will undoubtedly prove with pig. So by this management they will bring a litter once in three months and twenty-three days. With this attention, a cw will have three litters in eleven months and nine days; while without this attention, they will have but two; and it is frequently the case only one litter in twelve months. So your readers will discover, that stead of having twelve or fifteen brood sows for the purpose of raising six or eight thousand pounds of pork, one-third of that number is amply sufficient, thereby saving the freding of eight or ton sows, which is quite an item.

And before I conclude, I propose to give my views in regard to the management of pigs.— In the first place, all farmers should have a lot or woods pastere to put their sows in a few days pr vious to pigging. The sows should be fed well until the pigs are old enough to cat; then the pigs should be fed for five or six weeks with dough or soaked or bolled corn, as they cannot musticate hard corn until two or three months old. They should be fed separate from larger hogs until they are four or five menths old; then they will remain in good condition until old crough to fatten with ordinary treatment.

And permit me, Messre. Editors, to say in conclusion, that I think it behooves every man to fatten ell the pige he has, that can be man to fatten all the pige he has, that can be made to weigh sixty pounds by April. It would swell the amount of perk in North Carolina millions of pounds, and save much suffering, and that with but little expense, as every housekeeper can fatten a few from the slope of the kitchen. And as farmers have got behind in the economy of raising hogs, and will be burned to fatten them young, it would be well for all of them to cross their stock of hogs and get a small bone breed that will fatten at an early age.

L. B. M. will fatten at an early see. L. B. M. Pinewood, Helifax county, N. C.

THE OLD INCE. There is no doubt that both Houses of Congress have passed a bill extending the time within which the old issue

The Attack on Milmington Standoned To the inexpressible relief of everybedy this section of North Carolina, the are as made knowners, has been whippen, and had gone ! Where it has gone, or whether it will come again, it is not in one power to tell—finningh for present deep thankinings that it is

don't that Wilmington would have been in great danger but for the providential store that delayed she can attorn of the fleet for retorn days after it appeared of the coast—Theshameful inefficiency, or e-leman agentant, at worse, of the Ban ville railtond, in delayed the reinforcements, that if the Yankons could have landed promptly, their large army might have exercementhe small force understood to have been at that moment in the vicinity. As it was, when they did at last land they got in the rear f Fort Fisher, isolated that place from Wilmington, but in the mean time a sufficiency of gallant boys were brought to the spot to drive them to see again. The thoughtless may set down the opportupe gale as mere chance; not so they who believe that "not one sparrew falleth to the ground" without

His permission. . The people of Wilmington, if we may judge from the papers of that place, not only ap-preciate the gallantry of the men and boys who repulsed the enemy, but are deeply im-pressed with a sense of the skill with which the defences at Fort Fisher were planned and executed by Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, and with the cool courage with which they both, within that fortification, met the asseult of the most formidate force yet brought to bear against any place. In time of quiet, when the enemy threatens their lives and their homes, some of them may captionaly complain of the me sures defined necessary for the public mfety; but they cannot afford in such a time of danger as they have just passed through, and escaped from infecess quince of the skill and bravery of those commanders, to uster aught-but praise. Some of the harsh feeling of the Legislature, too, might possibly have been moderated it this attack upon Wilmir gion had recurred before instead after the le resslod. Perdan have echoed the emphatic deciplation of Gen

Braze, that—
"Maj Gen. Whiting commanding the defences at the mouth of the river, Cel Lamb
commanding, and the officers and men composing the garrism, deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circum-

stances. For ourselves the man who labors and ex-

poses himself for the defence of any part of the Confederacy, and especially for any part of North Carolina, and most especially when his labors are crowned with the abundant enccens which blessed three in question shall always have bonor, and be greeted with the "vell done" so richly deserved by ability and skill and muselish devotion - Fay. Observer.

SUPRIME COURT .- Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Harris v. Hearn.

from Stanly, judgment stiemed. In State v. Medlin, from Mecklenburg, error, venire de novo. In Worth v. Commissioners of Fayetteville, from Cumbetland, dismissing the bill.-In Picket v. Southerland, all the children, except M. J. take a share. In M. White's case (imbess corpus,) remanded.

By BATTLE J. In Hix v Fisher, from Hay wood, appeals dismised at appellants coste. In Hastings v. Earp, from Wake, in equity, declaring the tights of porties. In Smith v. Bank of Wadesboro', in equity, from Richmond, decree to be for plaintiff. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: Bridgeman's case, petitioner remanded. Sicolair's case, Petitioner remanded. Philpatt's case, petition-

By Manhy, J. In Riby v. Buchanan, from Ansen, judgment affirmed. In State v. Cockman from Moore, no error. In Scatt v. Fite, in equity, from Gaston, declaring rights of parties. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: M. G.unison's case, petitioner diacharged. Haswell's case, petitioner remanded.

W. R. Clark's case, petitioner remanded.

R. H. Smith's case, petitioner remanded.—

Upchurch's case, petitioner discharged.

The Wilmington Journal says:

Upon the whole, we think it is rather dangerous to form our opinions of men-npon mere hearsay, or to allow ourselves to be guided by clamor got pp in too mary cases

for personal ends,
General Brang is an instance in point. He is about the best abused man in the country, or rather he has been, for we think the clamor against him is pretty much at an end,
—and yet this much abased man is a brave and yet ters much a passed man is brave soldier, a pure patriot, and a skillful general, and withal a gentleman of affable manners, ready to give any formation calculated to allay public excitement, or direct public action. Our public men have a sufficiently hard road to travel, and the information of cliques or cabals against them is as unkind as it is unjust. We remember the speer of seme Virginia papers when then. Brage was sent to this point, and yet ween the attack came, Gen. Brogg had secured, and his conduct and bearing justified the en fileuce of the whole community. His dispositions were no doubt of the best character to meet any further movements of the enemy. Let us sustain our public men when we bustely can let us give oredit where credit to due. Their task under any circumstances is bard enough.

The Gorgas Missing and Manufacturing Company has been organized by the appoint ment of the following officers: Cot. J. M. Hock, President ; Wm. L. Brudje, General intendant; and P. T. Norwood, Tr The well known enterprise and therough to-quaintance with the business of mining and manufacturing of metals, and the formers deposits of ores in the lands of the Company, give assurance of success in the Insportant undertaking they have engaged in. The subscribed capital stock of the Company is one million delians. The place of uncertaints, "Georgea," is at the place formerly free miles. Nathl. Clegg's mills, on Deep river, fo above Lackrille.

of the many and amounting

JOB WORK

where with an little about the entry of the history and in my dated to benefit. ever, to indifferent his assettymen a

will tend to the cotablehouse, of an inde-pendence and separate national existence.

But while he cislibears cases the argum of discovering, to can not withhold an expre-sion of suspenses throughouse is corrile class-of pullivial demagognes in the house, flo contest give may to a feeling of methody and a disposition to inaction when such partition, after misorable pull diagraphil trust, as the which appears in an amountation from the "correspondent of the Ruinigh Communice, in published, as was the case of few they ago, with the caption of the very tenin O large."

is published, as was the case of far they ago, was rethe caption of it to your tents Q Israel."

Why should the Secucionists be arraigned for their course in beinging about this par?

Why should that noble hand who appreciated the meanness and treactery, the rescality and the unworthings of the Fankes, nation, and who preferred a separation from them, their control and their iniquitous government, to a continuance with them even with every guarantee of men interference, and every guarantee of actes of non interference, and staty premise of actify, which like gilded pills were offered us built to the States of the South—why should they be held up to execution for their many course? What reason have their percentages for their unfair and bitter demandations? Simply this—the inferior is over ready, to defame the superior—the neward is noper unwilling to detruct from the good name of the brave man—the submindonist cannot forget bow mean was ble scanse which preferred out and countert, rafety and socurity, and a unatinnance of shore benefits arising from a gordition of peace, to a divalrence disagged of these for the inestimable blessings of freedom, whom it is compared with that of the neb passiots who preferred to loss all three laws: sitting from danger, hardship and privation rather than see the birthrights which they in inted as patriote and statemen even unto this day, sacrificed for a base leve of case, and the ske of subjective and disgrace imposed on peeks that had never known what is was to brooksthe control of a tyrant—whether that tyrant was one men, or a number of functical ectional masters, -

These rubmissionists and in the spicion of the writer of this, most of those who were sulimissionists then are traitors or ereukers now—they redict on their course—they look down into the obscure vista of the futuret my see that our country is destined to achieve such as was never venchasfed to any other untion that has been known to the bistory of the world; and they hope by detractions and aspersions against the honer of their opponon-s, to wipe out the faul stain that reus on their own organicheme, because of their teme willing need to submit in the beginning to the

They will claim that this is not the com -They will say that they were not willing to secode because of Lincoln's election, but that after he issued his proclamation, they no longer hesitated to oppose him and to force a-separation from his rule. Why then, in the name of sense, do they still keep up the cry sgatest secession? Why do they force a mark of distinction to be drawn? Do they unt learn from the atrection and grimes, the translated and beartroading and uncivilized was fare of our exercise, that it is much bester to be separated from them? Do they not snow that but for the seconds of the Gulf States and the light squad of seconds in motion in this State, that they would have been under Tankee dominion now? Or do they regret that we have reparated from them, and do they long with engagement for a return to the ficeh pets of Egypt have the die

I they were in favor of secondon after the proclamation of Lincoln, they are in the same boat with original securionists only they were forced there, while these excepted, their sere forced there, while these occupied their seats willingly and without repainings If they were in favor of secondar thee, what emistitutes the difference? There is no difference, only that the one class was possible forced into its position—the other was forced into its position by accounty. But after they agreed—when the finte of North Caroling passed in ordanno without one disserting vote, the obligation on until to serve was equal, and neither class had my right to stay away from the field where the hattles of independence are bught. Unfortunately there are many of bath closes at home, but of these who are is civil life or except shade positions, a large majority are of that class which positions, a large majority are of that class which positions, a large majority are of that class which positions, a large majority are of that class which which would require the shade of Take the State government for instance—host many recassionists are shielded there? Take the Press—how many lattle bedard secondwists are there? Tokonty publics which exempts men from military duty, (and the military duty, (and the military duty, fond the field—you and many of this class there all henor them; but dir not fell to give credit elege ever il it is to a serie at some

Weape you Beamman. At president appropriate interfal for we have descent fully resistant the representation of the March for yeats. The materials and the second was installed for the new hard at the amount of the first the form of the hard to the second was installed for the second to the first the weather the first the firs

Connally's Brigade.

We learn that this brigwle, composed of the 8th Regiment and Litheighn's Battallion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reecs's. Freich's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2ud light arrillery, all under the command of Cofonel Coharly, setting Brigadier, were charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast trom the Fort to Masonbors' and of supportland, they being encamped and having their Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf. which positions they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the nen in obeying att orders—their patience in the endurance of tatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praises. Although the enemy threw sholl into Sugar Loat as well as into Frener. yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as soundly and es quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter. something like one hundred and fifty under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them. condition to be closed up—for no change would Tifey had no force to compel a surrender. It deceived Major Reece or anybody else, but apperently it did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and it they were not closely engaged with the enemy, it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the encmy's land forces, and that the positions they held were not attacked.

It may be as well to say here, that it turns ur hat there was a mistake in the informaton regarding an assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort Pisher Tre enemy's skirmish line approached within long musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was made ab storming .- Wifmington Journal

It is said that during the bembardment of Fort Fisher two barges were gallantly rowed within 1200 yards of our batteries, with the in-tention of placing a busy in a shallow part of the inlet: One shot from the battery , assed over them and the officer in command rose and waved his flag in triumph and derision buta second, better aimed, struck the boats, cut them asunder, and emptied their contents into the rea. Some of the enemy were picked up in the counties of Wake and Johnston : and was not repeated - Conservative.

THE CONFEDERATE. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1885.

Sketch of a Speech of Hon. W. C. Bives,

of Ta., In the House of Representatives, on the Curreneg Rill, Dec 19th, 1864..

Mr. Rives said he desired to express, with all possible brevity, a few general thoughts on the important bill before the House. He should not, indeed in the feeble state of his health, have attempted to occupy the attention he telt that no question is more titally connected with the success of the great struggle in which we are engaged, than that now presented for discussion. All the efforts to go forward with the sacred contest for the liberties and independence of the country must be struck with paralysis in advance, if some-thing to not done, and promptly and effi-ciently doze, to restore value to the currency. Thanks to the noble spirit of patriotical and devotion which somates our samy of chizen soldiers, we can find men to offer up their lives in defence of their country without pay; for the pittancethey receive does not deserve the name of pay, and certainly forms no part of the ballowed inducement of their gallant and patriotic services. But to render those services efficient in the field, the army must be fed and eluthed and armed. These costly and indespensable aupplies are tire obtained only with money or its representative. The enormous of rices now given for them in a depreciated and still depreciating currency, must surpass the ability of any country, however wealthy and prosperous, to bear. Nor is this all. Unless we have some medium of real value to offer in exchange for them, these supplies will no longe; be produced in the quantities necessary for the wants of the army. We have all seen how much the practice of impresment has discouraged production throughout the country. If to this be added a progressive and unlimited depreciation in the value of the currency, which forms the sole medium of payment, the effect on production must be ruinous and tatal. The great, the erying, the supreme necessity of our situation, therefore, is a reform of the currency. It is that without which every thing else will be worse than uscless Unice the evil be remedied by voluntary and toney and judicious action on the part of the Goveroment, it will, in the expressive language of the Secretary of the Treusury, infallibly "rectify itself by a violent and disastrons convulsion," involving the whole system of our na. tional existence, our liberties, our independence, our properties, our all, in one wide and irretrievable ruin.

The great practical inquiry, then, is, by are vital reformation of the currency is to be elected? The reduction of its amount, the fixation of a maximum limit which it shall, in no event, be permitted to transcend, are undoubtedly essential and obvious conditions of any plan of reform. But these alone are not sufficient. The chief desideratum is to re-inspire public confidence ia the ultimate payment of The rotes of the government which now forms the actual currency of the country. And here was the unfortunate mistake of our predecessors, the late Congress, whose boldness and energy and wisdom in other respects, especially in the magnenimous resolution with which they called forth the resources of the country, at a most exigent moment, by the salutary vigo of the conscription and tax law, have justly won for them the gratitude and applause of the country. To those great acts of courageous patriotism, Er. Rives said he bad rendered. and would always render the homage of his sincere and unqualified admiration,

But, in acting on the delicate and difficult question of the corrency, they seem to have relied on ton exe usive an application of the ordinary law of commercial value, which respects the relation of demand and supply; and in their eagerness to reduce the volume of circulation, inflicted a serious blow on the public credit by summarily discarding and striking out of exister co, without payment, one third of the obligations of the Government existing in the form of ourstanding treasury notes. The consiquence has been that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the amount of the cotes in circulation, the depreciation of their current value has continned, and even increased, and is still increasing Such is the inevitable effect upon the public credit of any departure from the plighted frich of the government, however specious the argaments which may be adduced to justify or excuse it.

Mr. Rives said he did not wish to be understood as visiting with the harshness of reprouch what he bad always regarded, and could not but still regard, as an unfortunate error of the late Congress. Ha well knew the extreme uncertainty of all speculations a priori with respect to questions of this character, and the impossibility of applying to them soy infallible criterion of truth. It was the remark of a great writer—one who, by his early speculations on subjects of that sort, may be said to have laid the foundation of the modern science of political economythat in questions of trade and finance, reasonings a priori, especially when they are refined and embrace a long chain of consequences, are apt to lead to false conclusions in practice. "Something," he says, "is sure to produce an event different from what was expected."

Bearing in mind this inherent liability to error in dealing with questions so intricate and complex, Mr. Rives said he was far from animadverting in any censorious spirit, on the action of the late Congress, which had, at the time, the sanction of some of the most enlightened opinions of the Confederacy. It was his firm conviction, lowers, then as well as now, that very injurious coust must inevitably follow any attempt to scale the notes of the Government. He had not the honor then of being a member of Congress, but being in communication, either personally or by letter, with several leading members of the body, he took the liberty of freely and earnestly expressing to them his upinious, for the little they were worth, in opposition to the contemplated measure. The honorable gentleman from South Caroline, (Mr. Boyer,) who was the chairman of the committee reised on that occasion, may, perhaps, recollect that he had taken the liberty of writing to him on the subject; and another honorable gentleman, (Mr. Contad, of Louis-ians,) may also, probably, recall the earnest-ness with which he had stated his objections to the measure in a conversation with him atthe house of a common friend in this city.

Mr. Rives said be had no claim to any peeuliar sagacity in these opinions. It had been his lot to be engaged, for some time past, in historical inquiries connected with an early period of the Government of this country, both before and after the adoption of the Conefitution of 1788. And it was impossible for

of that kind, not to be deeply impressed, on the enchart, with the ruinout and diseastrate effects which had attended a six gard of the public faith in final cial matters previous to the era of anistivuthal reform, and, on the other, with the magical return of presperity and the instantaneous revival of public and private eredit, which I liewed ponctifious compliance with the national engagements after the adoption of the Constitution. He was quite sure that any other member of the body, whose fortune might have been to be engaged in the came line of political investigations, would have derived from them the same impressions and embraced the same cou-

So it was, however, that in the exigency of great crisis, and with the most patriotic intentions, doubtless, the late Congress, with a view to a more rapid reduction of the currency, by which means they persuaded them-selves increased value would be given to what was left in circulation, set the example of extinguishing without payment, or, in other words, repudiating one-third of the circulating notes of the Government then outstanding. This gave so rude a shock to the public confidence, and excited so bruch distrest as to the redemption of any portion of the circulation; that the depreciation has gone on increasing hand in hand with the reduction of the amount.

The remedy plainly indicated by this state of things is, by some means or other, to restore public confidence in the ultimate payment of the notes yet in circulation. Atter what has happened, this caunot be done by any general legislative declaration, or by a mere didactic pledge of the public faith. There must be some specific, practical, tengible security given for the redemption of the notes. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes, and the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the bill on your table, to set apart for this purpose the fithes now received by the Government of the three great staples of cotton, corn and wheat; to continue the collection of those tithes after the war until the whole of the Treasury notes in circulation shall have been redeemed with them; and, in the meantime, to allow the helders of Treasury notes to exchange their notes for certificates entitling them to receive payment in the tithes so set apart, in certain specifi & proportious of each, and at certain designated periods-the said certificates to bear an interest of six per cent, to be made assignable, and, at the option of the holder, receivable in lieu of the corresponding taxes in kind to which he may be subjected. To the fulfilment of all these provisions, the faith of the Confederacy is solemnly and immutablypledged by the till.

It would be an act of temerity on his part, after what he had already said as to the inherent uncertainty of all speculations beforehand on subjects of this sort, to express a very confident opir ion as to the efficacy of the preposed measure in imparting a stable value to the existing currency. He could not, however, but entertain strong hopes of a large measure of success from it. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been extensively and practically conversant with questions of this character, tells us that, "after the most carefulinvestigation," he firmly believes 'a sure appreciation of the currency may be confidently expected from it." It has received the favorable and unanimous judgment of the Committee on Finance, and it is a remarkable circomstance that in the discussion which has taken place in this House down to the present time, the opponents of the measure, with a single exception, have objected to it as giving to the currency a value even beyond the specie

That, Mr. Rives said, was not among his fears. He hoped for a sensible approximation to the generally acknowledged standard of exchange valuable, but he certainly apprehended no transgression beyond it. The measure was in the right direction; it proceeded upon a sight. principle—a faithful and honest effort to keep the public engagements; and it might yet be found that a country of great national wealth and resources, in the constrained absence of the previous metals, would be able, by a strict adherence to the obligations of good faith and integrity, to found a stable currency for its own uses upon the pledge of the annual produce of its soil and industry, for which there is an universal and constant demand. It might say to its creditors, after a great and hely example, 'Silver and gold-have I none, but such as I have, give I thee."

It is objected, however, that, admitting the appreciation of the currency to be the probable consequence of the measure now proposed, that appreciation would not enure to the herefit of the Government, or of the more meritorious classes of the community; but would fall to the lot of the speculator and large capitalist. This, Mr. Rives said was undoubtedly a great mistake. The Government, from the receipt of taxes and the proceeds of the public loans, was much the largest holder of Treasury notes, and also the largest purchaser in the market of supplies of various kinds, needed for the army. In both capacities, it would receive by far the largest benefit from the appreciation of the surrency, and the corresponding fall of prices.

At the same time all the middle classes of society—the small farmers and mechanics who tive on the wages of their skill and industry. are compelled to keep their hard and honest earnings in the currency of the day by them, in order to supply their daily wants-the soldier and his family, who receive in Treasnry notes their small pittance, the price of the blood so lavis'ily poured out for the defence of the country—all these numerous and most meritorious classes of society would be partakers with the Government in the benefits resulting frem an appreciation of the currency and the fall of prices. The speculator and capitalist, who hasten to invest their current funds as fast as they receive them, in the purchase of other property, either for an expected profit or for greater security -these are the clauses least interested in the measure before us; and from some of them we sometimes hear the raven ory of the distress, as they call it, which would follow too sudden and

rapid a tall of prices! But even if all this were otherwise, and some of the classes who are held up to public edium were to be benefitted by it, it would form he just or solid objection to the measure. The true principle of public morality and an enlightened public policy is, that the government should faithfully perform its engagements, no no matter who gains or loses. On this subject we may derive a lesson of great moment from the conduct and example of the wise and virtuous men who administered the government of the Union in its earliest, and perhaps brightest period-when Washington was. President, Jefferson Secretary of State, Hamilton Secretary of Treasury, and Madison and Richard Henry Lee, with their illustrious com-peers from other States, leaders in the one and other branch of Congress. The certificates of the debt of the Revolution, which survived the general wreck of the Continental paper money, and which, at the period of the

mehters a sundred millions of dullarshen a very large sum, compared with the opulation and undeveloped resources of the nuntry—had greatly depreciated from the ilure of every effort to provide for them under the articles of confederation, and had een bought up, for che most part, by specuators at the rate of three or four shi lings in

One of the first and most delicate questions hat prope after the adeption of the constitution was what was to be done with regard to the who contended that, as the debt was then too, in this respect so differently situated, sainly held by speculators who had acquired could safely encounter and surmount a like for a sixth or seventh of its numinal value, is ought not be paid to them in full, But Conthe hearty approval of Washington and his abinet, de ermined that it should be paid to he ho'der, dollar for dollar. The only notal'e différence of opinion that arose was upon a proposition of Mr. Madison, who held that the government was bound to pay and ought o pay every dollar borne on the face of the ertificate, but, where practicable, the payment, he thought, should be divided between the original holder and meritorious carner of he certificate, and the subsequent purchaserhe latter to be allowed the nighest price paid to the market for the public securities, and the tesidue of the sum due to be paid to the original creditor. Notwithstanding the benevolent and persuasive consideration which recommended the proposition, and the rare cirques ce with which it was entorced by the mover, it was rejected by the vote of a large majority, and the whole amount of the certifica es was paid dollar for dollar, to the actual holder, one whatover terms be may have become possessed

It is instructive to look back to the able report of the Secretary of the Treasury of that day, to see by what sort of argument he euforced upon Congress the full redemption of depreciation in the market. First and foremost was the obligation of public honor—the sancity of the national faith. But the Secretary was too much of a practical statesman to leave the appeal there. He invoked, also, an enlightened political expediency by articipating the time when the new Government would have occasion to contract further leans, or to make purchase upon credit, and showed bow much it would gain in the more tavorable terms on which all such transactions could be negotiated in future, if they set then the example of a scrupulous and umblemished faith in the fulfillment of the national engagements. These were high and enlightened considerations; but they were of an abstract character, looking tack to the past or forward to the future. The great struggle for national existence was lermiin the midst of that great struggle, and its success vitally depends, as I have already endeavored to show, on the wisdom and seacess of the measures we may adopt for giving confidence and value to the currency-the instrument by which all the operations of the war

are to be carried on and supported. This bill is, indeed, as much a war mensare as any bill which may be reported by your Military Committee for recruiting the rank and file of the army. The effective prosecution of the war as much depends upon it .-Hence it was, that in the stirring and noble appeals which, from time to time, were sent out by our Revolutionary fathers, under circomstancis similar to those in which we are how placed, the people and the States were constantly exhorted to take pleasure for correcting the depreciation of the currency in the same brooth and with the same degree of urgency that they were called on to bring more men into the field. Listen to the solern and impressive language used by a committee of the old Congress, consisting of those venerable patriots, Dickinson, of Delaware; Drayion, of South Carolina; and Duane, of New York-in an address to the States in May,

"Though it is manifest," say they, "that moderate taxation in time-of-peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the present exigencies, demand your great and spredy exertions.
Fill up your battallions; be prepard, in every part, to repel the incursious of your enemess; place your several quotas in the Continental Treasury; lend money for the public uses; sink the emissions of your respective States." And these apostolic men of the revolution enforced their exportations by laying down this immutable precept of public justice and morality: "On this subject we will only add that, as the rules of justice are most pleasing to our it finitely, good and gracious Creator, and an observance of them most likely to obtain his lavor, so they will ever be found the best and safest maxims of human

Only five months later, in September, 1779. the Congress of he Revolution directed another address to the States, to be drawn up by their distinguished President, John Jay; and in that imposing document-the most impos ing, perhaps, that ever proceeded from the pen of its illustrious author-we find the same impresive appeal to the enlightened patriotism and honor of the pation to re-establish the credit of their currency, going hand in hand with the call for additional troops .-Here is the eliquent, and almost insp redlanguage held by the Congress of that day,

through its President ! .. "Provide, therefore, for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace shall lead them home; and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when, by yielding a part to taxes and loaus, the whole might have been appreciated and preserved. Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honesty, and gloriously. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she become insolvent; or that her infant glories and growing fame were obsoured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring, and almost advring, the

splender of her rising.

These grand and noble papers, with the solemnity of a voice from the temb, trace out the duries now incumbent upon us as plainly and exactly as if they were written for and Mr. Rives, in justice to the magnatimous policy and connects of the great men who rency, for which they made so carnest as appeal, would never have been dishonored if the means of redeeming it had depended upon them. But, under the imperfect and anoma-

doption of the Constitution, amounted to centirely bereft. In the moment of the explosion of the continental currency, they recorred to the magnanimous aid of a genrous and powerful ally which never failed them, and obtained new leans, which supplied the place of the expired currency; and with the large expenditures in specie for the support of their army, kept up, in some measure, an inflated circulation. It would be an unhapthe final triumph of our revolutionary ances tors, notwithstanding the continued depres ciation and ultimore explosion of the conti-Agaidstion of this debt? There were those rental corrency, it were inferred that we,

fearful catastrophe. So much has feen said in the ocurse of this discussion of the recommendations of the Secretary, and of the weight which ought os ought not to be given to them, that it seems absclutely necessary to bestow some attention on that branch of the subject. No question in the origin of the Government was more fully considered, or more ably discussed than the proper constitution of the Treasury Depar ment. It was at last de ermined by the wise and experienced men, who filled the seals of the first Congr. st after the adoption of the Constitution, that the superintendence of the Department should be confided to a single head, whose duty it should be to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of Jublic credit; to give information to either branch of the Legislature respecting all matters referred to him or which shall appertain to his fice; and generally to perform all such services, relative to the finances, as Le shall be directed to per-

form." This organization of the department evidently proceeded upon the idea of the great advantage of having one leading mind familiar with and accustomed to the complicated operations of finance, to systematize and give national liabilities, notwithstanding their great | unity to their administration, to survey from an elevated and steady point of view the various wants of the public service, to study closely and profoundly all the problems they presented, and by special and continuous application, to combine them into one consistent whole, and to work them out to the best practical results for the common good. This arrangement for the administration of public finances, carefully elaborated at the origin of the Federal government, has been sauctioned by experience; has continued without the slightest change to the present moment : and is now the law of the Confederacy equally with the late Union. It necessarily implies a certain degree of confidence in the recommendations of the head of the departmentnot a blind and unreflecting confidence, which, excludes all examination and revision, but ated, ane crowned with success. We are now that liberal and intelligent confidence, which is accorded to special studies and pecular opportunities of information, and which predisposes the mind to receive caudidly the suggestions of one who, by his position, has been engaged in such studies and enjoyed these opportunities.

It has been strangely objected to the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the position of Secretary of the Preasury, that he is a merchant, and as such is not likely to be s :fficiently conversant with general principles. One would suppose that no pursuit could be better calculated to impart a just and accurate knowledge of the principles of currency and finance than that of a merchant who had been engaged in the operations of an extensive trade, especially the large and liberalizing transactions of toreign trade. The three greatest financial ministers that America has ever had were merchants. Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, is well known to have been a merchant. Alexander Hamilton was reared in a counting-house, and even as a youth, directed the operations of a large commercial establishment; and to the early habits and experience thus acquired he was, doubtless, in a great degree indebted for the brilliant success of his tuture knancial careet. Albert Gallatin, whose fame stands next on the roll of American financiers, is understood to have commenced his eareer in this city, in stating and settling the accounts of all reign mercantile house, which had made large advances to the State of Virginia during the warof the Revolution.

If we turn to England, we shall find that, although the aristocratical genius of that Government has kept merchants from the front rank of official positions, the knowledge, the skill, the enlightened jadgment and experience of merchauts, as an influence behind the ministers greater than the ministers themselves, have ever shaped and guided the financial administration of the country. William Patterson, a merchant, is well known to have furnished to Montague, the brilliant financial minister of William the Third, the plan of the Bank of England, and to have counselled and sided him in the establishment of his celebrated funding system. At a later period, when all those nov 1 and difficult questions of the currency arose out of the supension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1797, and for a period of twentyoix years continued to puzzle and perplex ministers, it was Thoroton, a merchant, the bosom friend of Wilberforce, and David Ricardo, a banker, who, by their able writings on paper eredit and the currency, and by their person al-advice, held out the clue by which the Government made its way through the lanarynth of difficulties in which it was entangled,

But France is the country from which we may derive the most useful lessons on subjects of this kind. It is there that the accepce of adistration as well as every other has been carried to its highest perfection; and this the English themselves have admitted, said Mr. Rives, by sending, during the period of his first mesiden there, a distinguished commission, of which the present Lord Clarendon was a member, to study and copy many parts of the French system for Suacce. la that country, the spirit of democracy is allied to that of monarchy; and there has consequently been no obstucie, as in England, to the introduction of merchants into the highest places of official trust, for which their talents and experience qualified them. Colbest. the great financial minister of Louis the Fourteenth; whose administration of twenty odd years was a series of financial prodigies achieved by superior skill and ability, was taken by Cardinal Mesarin out of a counting house, and first made intendant, and then controlor general of finance. Neckar, the mouned finance minister of Louis the Sixteenth, was a banker; and in more recent times Laffite, Casimir Perier and Fould, have been successively taken from the walks of commercial life, to all with honor and normed the Congress of the Revolution, he distinction the highest positions, figureial and must be allowed to say that the national cur- | political, under the constitutional and Imperial government of France.

But it is said that merchants are not sat to be sufficiently acquainted with general princi-ples to conduct the finances of a nation. It is difficult, said Mr. Rives, to conceive how while the power of contracting national en-gagements was entrasted to the Congress, the time, have been occupied with the great conreams of fulfilling these engagements were left exclusively under the control of the States. Hence it was that the continental currency fulfilling these engagements were left exclusively under the control of the States. Hence it was that the continental currency finance, which are applicable alike to the would undoubtedly have failen the cause of independence itself, but for a resource which cognized the importance of sound and clearly bur ancestors possessed, and of which we are empts.

borne in mind that a statesman, in the mutable and diversified contingences of public life, and diversified contingences of public life, often dods it necessary to modify general principles in applying them to perticular differences. The greatest of modern States men has told un that there is an essential difference between the province of a Statesman and a professor. "A Statesman," he says, "differe from a Professor in an University. The latter has only the general view of seciety. The former has a number of cir-cumstances to combine with those general ideas, and to take into his consideration. A Statesman, never losing sight of principles is to be guided by circumstances; and judging confrary to the circumstances of the mountain

may ruin his country forever! 9 The same idea has been strik irgly and happily expressed by an admired writer, the modern historian of England, whose words may well be called on the present occasion: The perfect lawgiver and administrator, the of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of busines who can ree nothing but particular circumstances." Every candid observer among us, said Mr. Rives, looking at things in the light. of experience, must admit that it is the speculative and not the practical element which has, for the most part, predominated in the character of our public vien. We have had ingenious theorisis, splendid crators, metaphysicians, doctrinaires. What we now want are administrators-Carnots and Colbertsmen who can draw forth aud organize, in harmonicus proportions, all the latent entrgies and resources of the country, moral and

personal acquaintance with that gentleman, joved. 3rd, claims the immunities and personal having never and the pleasure of moeting him joved. 3rd, claims the immunities and personal but twice, and then for a very short tim to this offered in Lincoln's proclamation and mercege. but twice, and then for a very short time to this city. He judged of him from the spirit of his public conduct, and the cheracter of his official communications. He had certainly one great requisite for the times in which we live—he did cel. Rockwell, A. Lippman, Br. Wile, Old Vilnot despur of the fortunes of the republic After the disastrous and annihilating battle o Caurse, when the consul, whose temerity was mainly the cause of the disaster, was slawly approaching the capital with the wreck of his ariny, the Roman Senate turned out in a body to met him, a d solemaly thanked him that he did not despair of the republic. In times of calamity and reverses, this is a transcendant merit; Mr. Trepholm has shown that he possesses it in a rare and high degree.

In this very first official act after entering upon his ardons ducies -in the letter addressed by him to a convention of the commissioners of prices-he held the inspiring language of confidence and the vast resources of the Confederacy, to pay a character than that which a yet promote debt for greater than that which a yet protected struggle for independence would probable are all concentrating, and assembling between public debt for greater han that which a yet pro-tract ed struggle for independence would prob-ably cost us, the annual interest of which, in the meantime, would fill short of the tribute we the reported advance upon Grahamville. submitted to pay to our oppressors during our counterion with them. In the official past now before us, he shows how a single of our national wealth, the remnant of the stop of cotton now on hand, sold in England a pres-

enlightened and comprehensive appreciation of our resources, and a manly determination to apply them vigorously and boldly, and supported by a firm trust in the Almighty protect Usoccupied houses taken for military uses. The tion, is itself the highest element of national ever he met with an actor upon the great that functions; and citizens are required to choose at tre of the country's trials, animated with many a spirit, Mr. Rives said he feely paid him his hornage, and accepted him, in those noble lines make comments on the city achievities. with which the poet apostrophizes that chiefest of buman blessings for which we are now con-

Thy spirit, Independence, let use share, Lord of the hon heart at despendence. Thy steps I'll follow with my honor head the storm that how he slot, and

Burke's speech in 1792 on the Petition of the Unitarians. See also his speech in 1790 on the Repeal of the Test and Corpora. tion Acts.

Gen. Price not Pend.

The Memphis (Montgomery) Appear has been lurnished by Dr. O. Knode, with the following extract from a private letter received from a highly intelligent source, from which it will appear that the old the "still lives," or at least that he all stant, the day after he was report to have died of apoplexy, at Dooly's terry, in Arkan-

WASHINGT N. Ark., Dec., 2, 1864. My Deur Doctor : Our grand raid upon Missouri is over, and I am out safe and sound. We took the whole State for a while, but they doubted teams on us, and we had to "get out." We got about twelve thousand recruits. My. regiment is in Shelby's old brigade, now commanded by General Jeff. Thompson, who distinguished himself more than ever in this It was fight, fight, fight, day after day, and march, march, march, night after night, uptil

men and horses were completely worn out .-The men became so aleepy that they dropped from their saddles in broad day light without waking, and several of my men actually went waking, and several of my men actually went deranged. The Yankees still hold Fort Smith. Favetteville, Little Rock, Da danelle, Duvall's Buff. Pine Bluff, etc., and no movement likely to dislodge them will be made soon. Magruder commands the whole district. Buckner and Faucey are in Louisiana, Walker is in Texas, Maxey Gano and Watie are in the International Company was a substitute of the control of the left of centre substitute way, causing our lines to give way at all points, broken down men and horses near to Ciarks. broken down men and horses near to Ciarks- our troops retreating rapidly. Fifty pieces of ar. ville, Texas, where they have taken up win-tillery and several ordinance wagons were left by ter quarters, and where they will remain for by us that day. Our loss in kiled and wounded the purpose of getting that repose which they so much need. Our lines, I venture to predict will not be much changed during the win-

You ought to have seen our boys "Hft" the Dutch in Missouri. I was jolly. Many val-nable officers were killed and wounded or Ever your true friend.

Supreme Court, delivered by Judge BATTLE, with Poster's troops between Postaligo and Coosain Brideman's case. It will be seen that it watchie. overrules the case of Russel, before decided by Judge Pearson at Chambers. This case then entiles the law in this State, it will be

seen, at to the liability of all State officers to military service, never those mamed in the State Constitution, which is left an open question. We shall jollow this case with the opinion in the case of Matthew Johnson, which settles the law as to Mail Contractors and Stage drivers. Both of those are leading cases, and these and other cases founded upon them, and of which we have published an them, and of which we have published an abetract, aettle pretty generally and definitely the law, in this State, as to military ex-

TELEGRAPHIC BEFORTE OF THE PRIES ASSOCIATION

From General Hood. RICHMOND, Jan. S.—An efficial dispatch from Gen. Hood, dated Corintly, the trd, says the arms has retressed the Tennessee after without material loss sides the buttle in front of Nashville,

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.-No definite action in either House of Congress to day on any subject. The general bill to consolidate the army is still pending in the House.

From Augusta. AUGUSTA, Jan 5 .- Kilpatrick bas not crossed the Altamaha; he is supposed to be on the Carolina eide of the Savannah river.

Western papers report Formst killed Ly one of says, "is a just temper between the mere man his men. A Yankee raid on the Mobile and Ohio, railroad tors up miles of track near Verona. A private letter says Gen Price is not dead. It currently removed Gen Hood is dead.

From Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5 - The Constitutionalist this worning centains proced dings of the meeting of the citizens of Favanrob, copied from the "Loyal Georgian" of the 25th. The meeting was called to order by Esyar Arneld, and A Fartridge and Robert E, Ewing were appointed Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the e indition of the city, now under the authority of material, giving due efficiency to each, without sacrificing one to another, and combining the whole in one consentance as movement for the tational safety and delivere ce. He could not but hope that this character of mind, this species of telent, we now had in the gentleman who presides over the far-ury Department. Mr. Rives said he had hardly any bring back the prosperity and commerce one en-

ligan, Martin Daggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Weed. Old Jackson, (all Yankess,) were the committee who reported the resolutions, which were upanimously adopted.

A gentleman from Savannah says only seventeen

persons were present.

The Chronicle of this merning contains a significant communication, entitled " is it treasonable to seconde?"

Advices from below, confirm the report that.

Sherman's forces have crossed the Saramsh.—

They are believed to be moving towards Graham-

ville.
The reported deaths of Generals Hood and For-rest are not confirmed.

Grahamsville and Savannah river. No truth in

From Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7 .- The Chronicle & Sentine! b. received the Federal Savannah "Loval Georert prices, would more than five times pay the "gian," of the recond, which contains Sherman's amount of our funded debt.

Confidence like this this, resulting from an late that point.—

It is the prices of the continuous states at that point.—

It declares for the continuous states at the point.— It is the serviced conciliatory. It declares families some of disturbed, churches schools, and places ment allowed, and mechanics and trades-Mayor and Council continue to exe cise their

The fire department had a grapd review before Gen Geary on Sunday; 1250 fremen out. Regular mails have been established with the

The city is divided into districts, each having a

Provost marshal. Gen-fi il Jackson it is stated by the Republican, has been captured before Nashville. No new movement of the enemy reported. The

Chronicle of this morning contains a two column leader on the use of State sovereignty; calls on the Legislature of the State to interpose her absolate sovereignty between the people and the despotie legislation of a subservient Congress.

Sherman's Movements.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6 .- The enemy in unknown force, crossed New River on the road to Grabamville-this morning. Our forces burnt the bridge across New River. The main body is still believed to be in the neighborhood. When is watching his movements, which are no let fully developed.

Fire at Charlotte, CHARLOTTE, Jan. 7.—A terrible conflagra-tion occurred here this morning about a clock, originating in the Psymester's department, ad-joining the North and South Carolina department. shed, which, together with adjoining were house, were burned to the ground. A vast amount of stores were consumed. Five men supposed to have been burned.

Official from Con. Hood. RICHMOND, Jan. 8 .- Ben. Hood reports from Spring Hill, Dec. 27th, that on the 15th, in front of Nashville, the enemy attacked both flanks of his

Major Gen Ed Jahnson, Brig Gens L B Smith and H R Jackson captured. sherman's Movements. CHARLESTON, Jan 8.—A dispatch from Gra-bamville, 12: 45, p m, says no news from the enemy this morning. A gentleman just from Sa-We publish to-day the able Opinion of the army corps around to Beaufort, & C, to co-sperate

heretofore small. In prisoners not ascertained

- Exchange of Prisoners RICHMUND, Jan. 9.—A flag of truce best ar-rives at Varina to-day. Col. Malford had an in-terview with Colonels Ould and Hatch. Another interview will take place to-day. It is supposed that Mulford will authorit to propositions for an exchange of prisoners.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9. Nothing important dens The Heave passed the Consolidation Bill by one majority. The vote/was reconsidered, and pending its further consideration, adjourned.

Hume's Philosophical and Political Es-

LATE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDYESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

By the Constitution of the Confederate States, it is prescribed that Congress shall

bave power . "To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

"To raise and support armies; to maintain a navy : to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

"To provide for ealling forth the milita to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel investors.

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militis according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the Confederate States.

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power,"

And in order to carry out the power vested in Congress, it has the further authority " To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for earrying into execution the foregoing powers,"

It is well to recur to the provisions of ou Constitution, and to enquire of the fundamental law under which we live, how much and what kind of power the Government possesses: and to what extent we the people of the States owe obedience. Our government was framed in the face of war. It was then apparent that we had to encounter a fierce and unrelenting foe, whose resolves, were evil against us, and whose power was farmense. -It was to be no ordinary war, to be waged for a point of honor or a rule in etiquette; no conmaintainance of claims : but was to be a war to the death-in which we were to be the invaded, by those who pretended to consider us as rebels-with the declared purpose of sul duing us to a lawful and proper allegiance.

To meet this occasion of war, in its magnitude and terrible import, our form of government was framed. To this common government our destinies, State and individual, were entrusted, as when men embarking themselves. their wives and families and goods and chattels on the vast waves of ocean, put all within the compass of a single ship. Now it ought to be received with faith by any intelligent mind, that the intention was to make this government strong enough to work out its own safety, and to preserve it after that was sccured. And if powers sufficient are not granted to effect this object, it would seem to result from a want of comprehension in those who created the government, or the insufficiency of language to put their intent in execution.

If one reflects upon the occurrences among ourselves within the past four years, he would be brought to doubt if really the Government has any power at all. Governors of States, assuming some co-equal authority with the President, have interposed to thwart his execution of the laws of the Congress, and have palpably interfered to weaken his authority -Judges of States sworn to support the constitution of the Confederacy as the supreme law, for six months. have assumed to weaken and diminish the armies of the Confederacy, until it is not exaggerated to say that the power of Congress to sissippi Brigade, says a correspondent of the "raise armies" is exercised at the discretion of Selma Rebel, was spot through the body at local Judges of limited jurisdiction. To such an extent in this State has this gone, that a single Judge has ventured to discharge out of the service a regularly colisted soldier who was absent without leave, in the face of military regulations which prescribe the mode and manner of such discharge. And yet further; a Judge in North Carolina is even now allowing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to a deserter, who sets forth in his petition that he is a deserter! the effect of which will be to legitimate desertion and thereby deprive Congress of the power of making " rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

State Legislatures have practised like assumption-claiming the right to create State offices, to pronounce upon their necessity for the administration of the State government-to exempt them as such out of the military service of the Confederacy; thus palpably impeding Congress in its power "to raise armies."

Individuals in the States, holding that the right to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances is a popular prerogative, including the right to complain of, denounce, abuse and stigmatize the govern nent, bave not only exhausted the "freedom of speech" without abridgement, but have indulged in the most wanton license of speech and of the press, untilthe better portion of the people are disturbed by agitation, those less well-disposed are made disatisfied and discontented, and the promulgation of dissenssion at home has disseminated an cvil influence in the army.

The material results of these impediments in the path of government, have been to weaken our numerical force in the field-to depreciate the credit of the government, and break down its currency-to break the spirit of the people with gloom and despondencyto cause dissension, division and discard, and to encourage the enemy to more persistent efforts and more vigorous and energetic measures of war. In this state of the case, som thing is to be done. - It had been much better if the Confederate government, had in the beginning, assumed its breadest attribute of authority, and never permitted for a moment an un-

due impediment to arise to the exercise of its power. What it has neglected to assume, or foreborne to exercise; it cannot longer, without extreme bazard, venture to delay. The welfare of society, the lives and liberties of the citizens, the national safety, alike appeal for the strennous use of all the rightful powers of the Government, to increase the army, to establish the national currency, to supply the wants of the soldiers, and to repel the in-

How this may be done, we propose here-

The News.

HEMMA MICCO, OR JOHN JUMPER.

The Macon Telegraph says it has recently been put in possession of some interesting facts with regard to this Indian-the Principal Chief of the Seminole nation. He is, at present, at Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and commands, a regiment of Indiane, composed principally of Seminoles. Considerably over six feet in beight, as straight as an arrow, and as graceful and light footed as the deer which feed upon the prairies of his western home, he looks every inch the soldier and the chief. He is, withal, as gentle as a woman, as brave as the bravest, able in council, influential with Lis people, a pure patriot, and thoroughly devoted to the cause of the South. His name should become a household word with the citizens of the Confederate States.

The Telegraph gives an exteret from his talk" to Colonel S. S. Scott, Commissioner of Indian a ffaire at Fort Washington, 9th October last; We give an extract, It will be found searcely less elequent in its simplicity and true feeling than the celebrated speech of

"Permit me to express to you the gratification we feel because of your visit. We thank you for the very friendly and satisfactory address this morning. We are strengthened and encouraged. We will remember your words when you are far away. We will profit by

" In the fall of 1862, I first met you at Fort Arbuckly. You asked me if I had any request to make of the President of the Confederate States. I told you I had none. We were then by our firesides, living in comparatest for the settlement of boundary lines or the tive quiet. But war came to our country and drove as from pleasant homes. We are now wanderers and strangers; yet the Confederate States have not deserted us. We have been provided for; our women and children are fed;

ur soldiers get all they should expect. "The Government is engaged in a great war Sue, cannot do any more for us than she is doing Perhaps, when the war is over, we shall be perfectly satisfied with her bounty. All claims will be adjusted. In view of these things. I again say to you. I have no request to make of the President. He will, without asking, do all for us that we should expect. I wish you, however, to assure the President that the Seminoles are vet true and loyal .-Their treaty stigulations are sacred; the destiny of your government shall be ours; if she ails we will go with her; if she triumphs, fao rejoicing will be more sincere than ours ...

FROM VICKSBURG. A lady who arrived in Jackson the 16th. direct from Vicksburg, informs the Missessippian that for several days previous the authorities were anticipating an attack upon the place from the Confederates, and that every male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 45 has been enrolled and orgavized into the militia, and they are mustered and drilled darty. There is scarcely any businessdone in Vick burg-goods are high, the place is crowded with people, mostly negroes. A. raio is intended to be made across the Big Biack soon, and probably an effort will be made to come as far out as Jackson.

A PROFITABLE OPERATION.

At Columbia, Tenn., says a correspondent, bats and boots were gobbled up by officers for \$10 and \$14 each in Confederate money. Oar army got immediate supplies sufficient

GEN. JOHN ADAMS.

Brigadier General John Adams of the Mis-Franklin nine times. No one ever-died more bravely or gallantly. The Yaukees robbed his body of his posket book, watch, and his large seal ring. They took his wife's picture, but gave it to one of the wounded men, who returned it.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Gen. Quarles, who was reported to be mortally wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., will probably recover. He lest a right

General L. J. Gartrell is slowly impriving. He had two ribs broken by a shell at Coosawat hie.

The object of the Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, in going North, was to procure a parole for his sona prisoner at Camp Chase.

From the North.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, contain a batch of extracts from Northern papers, of very little importance. The story of the Blairs coming South as peace negotiators is now deniedthey came as visiters to Grant, and nothing

The Nothern papers copy the noterious article from the Richmond Enquirer, about Chandoning slavery in the South, provided France and and England will guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy; but ascribe it to the Richmond Sentinel, which they say is President Davis' organ, and speaks his sentiments. There is about as much reason and truth in the statement, as there was use for the following Yankee accompaniment of the statement :

The following editorial from the Richmond Sentinel has been deemed by Secretary Beward of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and Jeff Davis's own intention, that he has ordered copies of it to be rebel Government is admitted by their own ministers to be a failure, and that, already exhausted and wern out, they are seeking for some port of refuge; and this being the case, that they be no loger considered as "belligerents." Those most familiar with Jeff Davis and his writings declare this to be from his pen.

Among the odd freaks of French specule ion may be mentioned the opening of a shop n Paris for the sale of Jordan's waters, for the benefit of those who wish their babes to be thus benored in christening.

Supreme Court Decisions. BETH BEIDGMAN VS. PETER BALLETT.

The petitioner was, prior to the 26th day Court of Pleas and Quarter Bessions for the county of Hyde, he was elected Begister of the county and was duly qualified as such, by entering into bond and taking the necessary oathe. Subsequently, to-wit, on the 22d of September, 1864, be was ordered, as a conscript, by the enrolling officer of the county to report bimself without delay to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh. The date of anrolmert is not distinctly specified, either in the petition or return; though it is strongpetitioner, that it was prior to his election as Register. That however, I consider as immaterial, because I think that, under the army regulations, he was in the military serfrom the roll as an officer. See Army Regulations. It is agreed by the counted that a rate government has, in the en Register of a county is a civil officer of the State, and that the Governor had claimed the perilipar as an exempt from military State, and the State is attempting to take him is entitled to a discharge from custody upon a him to perform; just as much as it owed the on the 17 h day of February, 1864, though he was in the military service when he was elected Register of Hyde county. Scondly, if that he not so, that after his election and qualification as a civil efficer of the State, he retired at the same time. How to a principle of potent efficacy both in interpretation as a civil efficer of the State, he retired and municipal term that priority of the army of the Confederate State, because congress has no power to restrict the State in the selection of any of its citizens, whether in governments were equal in their powers, with crout of the arm , to fill any office pecessary to the action of its government. I differ from tion, and will proceed to state, as well as! can, the reasons upon which my opinion is of the general government, and select some

1. In ascertaining and settling the construc-

tion of the military act of February 1864, it is proper to avail ourselves of any light which may be thrown upon the subject by any statute. in pari materi, particularly if it were passed about the same time 1 Black, Comm. 60 It appears from the Act of Jongress, approted the 5th day of January 1864, entitled military service of these who have heretofore furnished substitutes," that the country was then in very great need of soldiers, the preamble recites that: "Whereas in the present circumstances of the country it requires the Congress of the Confederate States do enact." aid of all who are able to bear arms; the &c. This most pressing want of the Confederate Government is, it possible, still more stroly shown in the act under consideration It repeals all former laws which granted exemptions and thus at once, sweeps away the long list of exempts which may be found in the act of Octoler, 1862. It e larges the ages of conscripts from 18 and 45 to 17 and 50, thus calling into the field of active service boys and old men. It takes from their homes almost every person capable of bearing arms-except these officers who are necessary to the proper administration of the Confederate and State Governments, and a few others who were deemed necessary to carry on the educational, industrial and other indispensable pursuits of the country, with the addition of a still fewer jumber who are restrained from bearing arms by religious sruples. With this most urgent, pressing demand for soldiers for the defence of the country, in its life and death struggle for pational existence. placed thus prominently before us, have we 'a right to infer that Congress intended by the exemptions which it granted in the act of February, 1864, to release from further service, in the army, any soldier whom it has a right to retain there? It seems to me to be ignoring the whole spirit of the act to suppose so. cannot come trany such con los on, unless I find it so declared by the express terms of the act. So far from finding any express declaration in the act to that effect, the terms of exemption may be fully satisfied by confining them to the per sons filling office or occupying positions or en gaged in pursuits at the time of their enrelment. In some cases the persons exempted must have been employed in the duties of their office or profession, at the date of the act, and could not entitle themselves to exemption by subsequently engaging in such office or profession even prior to the time of their enrolment. This is the case with regard to ministers of religion, physicians and schoolmasters. All the farmers of the country are put into the army, except the bonded overseers of 15 able bodied field hands; and even they, it seems, might have been deprived of the benefit of the exemption, had they been enrolled since the 1st and at the same time advanced in heavy lines the act of February, 1864. Looking them over brigade of French's division, which was two the whole act from the first section to the last. I am unable to discover anything, either in its Language or its spirit, which releases or exempts division, then fell back by swinging around from service any person already in the army as and formed the extreme left of the army.

a soldier. The fact that by another act of Conress, officers and soldiers in the army may ecome exempt from further service by being elected to certain offices or places of trust, either in the State or Confederate Government, does not affect the present case, which depends, if the view in which I am now taking of it, entirely whon the construction of the act of February,

2. The second position taken for the pefilioner by his counsel, is a much more important one, affecting as it does, the relative powers and rights of the Confederate and State Governments; and I therefore approach its discussion with much diffidence ; particularly as I find that the conclusion at which I have arrived is at variance with the opinion. entertained by many of those for whose learning and ability I entertain the highest respect. The difficulties of the case arise from the fact that the same persons are citizens of two separate and distinct sovereigns, to both of which they owe duty and allegiance. If the constitutions, upon which these respective governments are based, be rightly construed and rigidly adhered to, there will be little or Bo danger of their clashing or interfering with each other in their respective demands of service from the people. In the distribution of the powers of sovereignty, it is conceded that the States have conferred upon the Confederate government the war power, that is the power to declare war, and to raise and support armies. It has been held by all the great statesmen and judges of the country that this power is a slight exception, unlimited. In aid of this, and the other powers vested in the general government, the Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution." See art. 1, sec. 8, par. 18. And it asserts the supremacy of the Confederate States as to the powers conferred upon the Government, by declaring that "this ly forgottes the record of Yankee entrages at Constitution and the laws of the Confederate. Milledgeville in a late issue. Two of the in-States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be made mentioned last week became inmates of

stitution or laws of any State to the contrary natwithstanding." Although the war power

of the Considerate Government is that absolute and adlimited to terms, and the supremacy of of April. 1864, a Lieutenant in the army of the Government over the States, with regard the Confederate States, but, by an order of to that power, is thus clearly and distinctly that date, so was dropped from the rell as an officer. At the August Term, 1864, of the rightly decided, that the Confederate Governing Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of Pleas and Duster Project of the Confederate Court of the Confederate Cour ment cannot, in the exercise of the war power destroy the Eta es by ourseribing these officers who are necessary to the action of the State Governments. See Burroughs vs. Peyton, eided by the Supreme Court of Appe Viuginia and recognized as authority in Johnson vs. Mallett, decided my this Court. Whaterer persons filled any office in the State which the Legislature designed to be neces for the State Government, when the act February, 1864, was passed, were thereby placed beyond the power of conscription by the Confederate Government. That Govern-

thent is founded upon the State Government as sorereigns, and cannot exist without them. The superstructure must fall when its pillers But the case is reversed when the Confede rate government has, in the exercise of its ightful supreme war power, conscribed into service in the army of the Confederate S ates. out of it by electing him to an office. The Upon this statement of facts, it is contended man, as a citizen, owed the duty to the genby the counsel for the petitioner first, that he eral government, which it had called upon just construction of the 2d paragraph of the duy to the State to accept and discharge the 10th section of the act of Compress ratified duties to which be was elected. Here are two obligations undoubtedly binding upon the became exempt from any firther service in national and municipal law, that priority of respect to the subject, and it surely cannot operate against that government whose power, in that particular is supreme. The State must, in such a case, yield to the prior olaim other man to fill its office. The argument that, perhaps the State cannot find another person out of the army fit for the place, i answered by the equally probable supposition, that the general government may not b able to procure another fit person for a all dier. When either supposition shall become certainty, it will be when both governments

are on the eve of destruction. The petitioner, in the present case, is not one of the officers of the State who is recog nized in its Constitution, as being essential to the government. If he were so, the argument in his favor, would be much strongerperhaps irresistible. The Constitution declares in express, or necessarily implied terms, that there shall be a Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, a Sheriff, a Coroner or Coroners, and Constal in each county, a Secretary of State and several other officers; also, members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and, it may be that, with regard to all these, the State never surrendered her right to have the offices and places filled by a y of her enizens, whether they should be, at the time of then election, in the service of the general government or not. This is a question of the Lighest importance to both governments, and I will not undertake to decide upon it, until it becomes necessary in the performance of my judicial duty to do so. It may also deserve more consideration than the subject has yet received, whether the Legislature can deprive the State of any of those constitutional officers by permitting them to be conscribed, as it pur poris to do, as to some of them, by the act of December 14th, 1863. See Laws of the

Extra Session in December, 1863, chapter 14. My conclusion upon a full consideration of the whole matter is, that the judgment which I rendered in vacation in favor of the petitioner, founded, as I expressed at the time. upon the previous case of Russell cs. Whiling decided by the Chief Justice, was erroneous, and ought to be reversed with costs, and that the petitioner must be remanded to the custody of Major Peter Mallett, Commandant of

WICL. H. BATTLE. I concur in this opinion. M. E. MANLY.

I dissent from this decision. R. M. PEARSON.

Impertant from Hood.

The Clation of the 22d says: We have just conversed with an officer from Gen. Hood's army, and learn that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sears' brigade of French's Division, on the left of the Hillsooro' pike, of February 1864, but for a special provision in of battle in front of the cavalry near the their favor. See 4th par, of the 10th sec. of Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Ector's miles distant on the Hardin pike. Col. Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade of French's

our left, they passed Gen. Walthall's division and Sear's brigade, and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro' and Grauny White pikes, supported by Johnson's division. Ector's brigade occupied a high hill on our extreme lett. Johnson's on his right, less commanding, and the plain beyond. About 4 p. m., the enemy pressed Johnson from his position and pierced the centre of our left wing, and nearly gained the Granny White pike, when it became dark

and the fighting ceased. Coleman, with Ector's brigade, held his position all night, and thus checked the advance of the enemy. No fighting occurred on

the centre or right. That night our line was formed near the Granny White pike and across it. Ector still being on the left, supported by Bate on the

The next morning the action commenced early by cannonading on both sides, and continued till 10 a. m., when everything indicated general engagement.

Our loss on Thursday was small, while that of the enemy was much greater from our advantage of position. Gen Sears was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners, cap tured by our forces at different places on the advance towards Naghville, arrived at Borton, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, to-

It will be seen irom the above, that Culeman, with his North Carolinians, " held his position" in the disastrons battle near Nash ville, and "checked the advance of the enemy. Good for North Carolina.

YABER ATROUTIES -- The reader has scarce the Supreme law of the land, and the Judges the Incase Asylum at Columbia, South Careshall be bound thereby, anything in the Con. ina. Habeas Corpus Caseso

We are indebted to a legal friend, for the following Abstract of decisions again corpus cases, made by the Supreme Court of this State at its secont Torm. They will be found of interest to the legal profession, and to many others, civil and military:

An efficer of the army, absent from his command without leave, is dropped and subsequently sent to Camp Holmes by the Envolling efficer of his county, to be returned to the army. While so absent and before he was army. While so should and before he was sent to camp, he was app sinted Public Register of the county in which he resided, and qualified as such. Held, that moder the assay regulations and orders of the War Department in such cases, he was not discharged from the army by being dropped as an officer. Held also that his appointment as Register does not entitle him to a discharge from the sump! How it might to be the been appointed to one of the offices started in the State Capatitution, queræ. The case of Russel vs. Whiting decided at Chambers by C. J. Pearson, overruled.—In the matter of Sells

Pearson, C. J., dissenting

One liable to service in the army is enrolled by the Entelling officer of his county, applies for a detail and is aboved to remain at home until his application is passed upon. It was refused, but before he was ordered to camp. he obtained employment as driver of a hack carrying the mail. Held that under the act of Congress exempting from military service real contractors and drivers of mail stages, or hacks, acider a soldier in the army nor one who has been eprolled for service, becoming a muil contractor or oriver, is entitled to discharge. Chase of Mathew Johnson.

Pearson, C. J., dispenting.

One liable to military service is enrolled by the Enrolling officer of his county, but be-fore he is ordered to camp is appointed a policeman in the town of Salisbury. His enrollment pushim in the military service of the Confederate States and his subsequent appointment as policeman does not entitle bim to discharge .- Case of B. H. Smith. -Same decided in the case of Wm. B. Clark policeman of Fayetteville.

Pearson, C. J., dissentistz.

- The Aut of Congress of the 17th February, 1864, exempting from military, service one editor of each newspaper being published at the date of the Act, applies only to persons not then in the army. Therefore a soldier absent from his command on furlough, who commenced the editing and publishing of a paper on the 4th February, 1864, and was so doing at the date of the Act and since, is not entitled to discharge. - Case of P. J. Sinclair. Pearson, C. J., dissenting.

In accordance with the above, it was afterterwards decided by Battle, Judge, at Chambers, that one who had been enrolled by the Enrolling Officer of Orange County, and then obtained a lease by which he became editor and proprietor of the Hillsbore' Recorder for 12 mouths, was not entitled to discharge.-Turrentine's ease.

A soldi r in the Junior Reserves, while absent with leave from his command, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Granville county. and refused to return to duty when his leave was out. Remanded for reasons given in Bridgeman's case—and 'intimated that a Deputy Sheriff is not an officer of the State but merely the agent of the Sheriff .- Cuse of J R. Philpot.

One under the age of 45 years was enrolled in March last, but was allowed by the Enrolling Officer to remain at home, believing that he was exempt. He arrived to the age of 45 years in May following. In July he was ordered into service and applied for a detail. He was subsequently again ordered into service and sent to camp, when he claimed a discharge as belonging to the Senior Reserves. Held that his status in the service was fixed by the enrollment, and his attaining the age of forty-five years afterwards, did not entitle him to be put in the Senior Reserves. - Haswell's Case.

But where one who was under the age of 45 years at the date of the act of Congress of 17th February, 1864, attained to that age before he was enrolled, held that he was liable to service only as a Serior Reserve, and be was discharged accordingly .- Miles Goodwin's

One who had put a substitute in the army and afterwards became liable to service by reason of the Act of Congress on the subject, was ear led in May last -but prior to his enrollment was employed in the newspaper affice of the Raleigh Standard and claimed by the editor of that paper as necessary for the conducting of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 17th February. 1864. Held that he was entitled to his discharge, not having been enrolled before he was so employed, - Case of W. T. Unchurch

One of the conditions of exemption of the owner or manager of 15 able bodied hands at work on a farm on the 1st January 1864, is, that such person "shall sell his surrous of provisions and grain now on band and which he may raise from year to year, to the gov-ernment &c., that is on hand at the date of the act of 17th Feb. 1864. Where one having been before enrolled applied for a detail and was not ordered into service until sometime in November, 1864, claimed an exernment as the owner and manager of 16 ablebodied hands, held that he was not entitled to exemption. That the Government may have the benefit of the condition, such appl cation must at least be made within a reasonable time. Nise months is not such time. Quee of Burdock While.

A seldier in the army in Best Toppes who was there arrested by order of his superior officer and sent to Sali-bury, and detained in close confinement by order of the Secreta of War, to await charges to be preferred against him, cannot be discharged from such custody upon a writ of habens corpus. Civil tribunals cannot interfere in such cases, but the party is left to be death with by the military authorities according to military law.—

Case of Jacobi J. Cas.

ary, 1864, allowing the in Congress. He cannot therefore by Checker, by habes corpus when consulpted for a work.—Consulpted for the Consulpted for the Con speed County.

Latest Rows From the North. We have full filed of Northern papers the 2d, from which we make up the teller

A PRACE MIS-10N TO BIOMMOND A despetch from Washington usys "Francis P. Bleir, senior, and Montgon B'air, junior, have gone to Richard a priceion of peace," and "it is understood the peace and orders which asses this expetion were regarded by the President."

New York Tribune, which is probably less informed of all the Yankee papers

the designs and projects of Lincoln's education and istration, has a prominent, double reader itorial on the subject, ie which it mays:
"Our less dispatch from Washington and that Messars. Francis P. Blair, senior, as his son Montgomery, have gone to Richmon and that it is understord that their orrand one of peace-or, perhaps we should more accurately say, to see whether my termination of our Natichal struggle is now astainable. We presume their mission is not in terms official; but it were absurd to pre-cod—considering who they are, and what are their percentage in the percentage of the President—that it is menuthorized.

while we consider Richmond about the least happfulp inf in the Confederacy at which to seek an acceptable peace, and regret that the Mastr. Blairs had not proceeded, or official to proceed, direct to Raking instead, and while we can acarely encourage hopes of any immediate pacification as a result of this mission, we rejoice that it has departed, and are confident that its influences will be contained and its utilizate consequences have salutary and its ultimate consequences be fleet. For the Southern people need, above all things, to be undeceived with regard to the crigin, impulses and purposes of the war for the Union. They have so long been increasurely cold that the North is fighting for subjugation- for unrestricted deminionnultation devastation and rapine—that thessands who should know a great deal better actually seem to believe it. The visit of the Messis. Blairs to Richmond, and the propertions we ich they will there (doubtless) submit to the Confederate of iels, connect be kept from the knowledge of the South, and cannot fail to be largely influential in disabasing the Southern mind. It shall thence appear that the North wants nobedy enslaved, but everyrights and carnings of every human being placed under the protection of just and equal laws, then we say it is scarcely possible that the fierce malignity, the vengeful hate, which have thus far animated the rebel masses in their war upon their own country, eas retain their virulence upmedified. And at all events, in this mission the dvilized world will see, even though Dixie should still obstrately bandage its own eyes, the evidence of a spirit pervading our layel people and their Government quite different from that persistently ascribed to them by their enemice. We are erefore unclined to attriou nificance to the visit of the Messrs. Blairs to Richmond, and to expect from it beneficent even though not immediate nor very palatable results."

A despatch from Fortress Monroe says: The Hon. Monte omery Blair and Frank P. Blair arrived here yesterday, and left at a late bour list evening, on a visit to the army operating against Richmond.

FROM SHERMAN. The Northern papers have nothing from Suerman. But's despatch from Washington

The President, in gleeful spirits, announced to a visitor at the White House on Saturday, that he expected momentarily to receive the test of news from Sherman, on the war path after Hardes and his fi teen thousand ranaway rebels; also from Thomas, who appears to the President to be first in the set of making a sure and final grab at Hood; also from Davidson, on his march to Mobile, Mr. Lincoln has never Leen more gleeful and confident since the war broke out than to-day.

A despatch from Fortress Meaning the partition of the expeditionary fleet under the command of Major-General Butler, which saided hence several weeks since, have returned in safety." The New York Pribune adds:

A despatch from Wilmington appounces the withdrawal of Admiral Porter's fleet We, presume the statement is correct. One of the greatest naval expeditions of modern times thus reaches a miserable conclusion.

A pretty good confesion for the Tribune !-

Per contra, the Baltimore American says : That the attack has been given up for any length of time we cannot believe. The latest advices received from Admiral Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigorous bombardment.

The Tribuits defends General Butter from the charge of the responsibility for the failure of the expedition against Wilmington and

Sundry newspapers last week made haste to declare that the failure of the expedition was chargeable to Guneral Butler. Naval officers will scarcely thank those Papers for their sudden display of zeal in behalf of the naval service. The force under Admiral Porter consisted of about seventy Vessels and six hundred game. General Butler's command did not reach, all told, reven thousand men. In order, therefore, to throw the responsibility of failure on the latter, Admiral Porter must declare that his enormous fleet was superceded in impor-tance by two or three brigades of colored troops, and that his work became impraticable as soon as their co-operation was with-

When the time for explanation arrives General Butler will probable so (pued abundantly able to defeed himself But since these matters get into the arverpe-pors, it is worth while notice who is most anxious to present his spology to the public. And it will perhaps be found thin be who is a riflest to eaks an apology is he who stands in noted of one.

Constitution of the Constitution; BRADOVARTURA DEP

My all the

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

The Sterm Cathering in North Carolina. There are the strongest reasons for believing that the storm is at last being raised in the interior of this State, which must ere ling eventuate in ber deliverance from the renturgeless jaws of the Richmond despetism. Refugees are pouring in, and they all bring ore uniform stry of suffering and destitution, and the most un midgated oppression and tyranty ever inflicted upon any people since the reign of those moust is in buman shape, in old Rome, Calligula and Nero. Some are ready to seek refuge by proceeding North at once, While others are willing to " bide their time" by remaining among us. All join in heaping imprecations on the infum sus rate of Davisand his wicked co-conspirators. A real consine Upion feeling is strengthening and increasing in every town in almost every quarter of the State. It will yet everwhelm and crush the contemptible despots now engaged with the desperation of demans in trying too keep it down. Manurefy sees now 1 sk for gard to the joyous hour when they can refurn back again to their of i homes, under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. With the political and social redemption of North Carolina, will ceme that other long looked for blessing; universal and anconditional emancipation. Old S'ave holders! Jo you hear this? George Muis Joy, the Yninkee, has left Newbern, it would seem, and has established a paper oalled the "Old North Strie" at Beaufort. Jayrementers how his knees smote and his white liver turne I whiter, on the occasion of Hoka's visit towards Newbern, and how his dasiged heart shrunk within him when the pestilence of the last su omer raged all ground him. Ha has no fancy for a recurrence of these sensations; hence he has located himself on the sea shore, where he can disse ninate his Yankoe insolence, until that better day when he and all his brother thieves shall be packed back to their own countrya day which all true men wish for, and pray

Among the lowest of North Carolina's inumiliations, is the being obliged to endire the outrage of having her soil pollated by such contemptible wretches as this George Mills Joy. But there is another sign in the above from his sheet. Where does he see the "storm gathering in North Carolina?" and what is this "storm" that this lowlived Yankee gluts in the anticipation of? It is as he describes it, the "storm which is to eventuate in her (North Carolina's) deliverance from the remorseless tows of the Richmond Despotism" In other words, this snivelling Yanken, who by the force of other men's fighting has been able to squat himself in other men's property; is rejoicing in the hope that vur good old State is about to succumb to Lincoln and grouch beneath the feet of the oppressors.

He says-"A real genuine, Union feeling is strengthening and increasing in every town in almost every iquarter of the State." He professes to derive this information from refugees-who he says are "pooring in."-Alas, that there should be ony ground on which this Yankee may plant his hopes. But he may be a sturred of one thing; much more of hard struggle is yet to come, before the day he hopes for will ever come. Ho and those to whom he looks to bring about his wisheshis co-Union Workers in North Caroling-are destined to see and feel the power and strength of the Confederacy fully, far more fully than ever before tried .- Tuby who consider our eause in prospect of avandonment, whether they be on Joy's side of the line, or yet within our limits, may take it for granted, that the armies of the Confederacy and the Confederate Government do not mean to go down, until every effort of which human government is capable shall be exhausted. It is yet to be seen, and we have reason to believe that this Congress will bring the matter to the light, how much of self-protecting and preserving power there is in the Gereral Governmentnot outside, or above, or higher than the Constitution, but within, subordinate to, and part of this sacred instrument.

We have ever believed that our forefathers who framed the model of which our government is a pattern, never contemplated, to construct a government incapable by reason of ... its inherent weaker a of preserving its own existence. Nor did they much in the bestowment upon the central government of the warmaking and war conducting and war-concluding power, so to tie up the hands of the Government as that it should fight at such disadvantage as to be the sure proy of the assailants: Such action, instead of being the conduct of great men and exsited minds, would have been fit occupation for drivellers and idiots. It was the purpose of the mighty men of old, who established the ederal or confederated system of Government on the foundation of a compact, made by general concession. to brild a government able to bide alike the issues of war and peace. And to this end, in order that it might bring into use, and most beneficially employ the common resources for offence and defence, they yielded up to it the powers of war-as well to declare it on casiop, es to terminate it at will. It follows plainly that whotever be necessary for the mitional safety, the general Government posseses the fullest, most paramount authority

And the time is at hand, for the exercise of all its constitutional authority. This war has not been conducted as though it were, as it really is, a struggle for life and the dearest of earthly rights. It has pover yet been decided. as it ought long ago to have been decided and maintained, that individual rights, privilege, opinions and conduct must be wholly subordinate to the public welfare This social principle was much better understood in the days of Republican Rome, than in our day; and the freest people in the world, bowed with submission to the political edict, which made the individual yield always before the public necessities. It is presumed that Congress will

arive at some distinct conclusion in this matter before its adjournment. What power has the government for carrying on war-war whose successful prosecution is essential to its continued existence? Let statesmanship duly secertain the limit of power, and when ascertained, let the voice of imperious necessity be heeded. And let the last limit be reached before subjugation be allowed.

General Kirkland's Command.

In the congratulatory orders of Gen. Bragg, much praise is assigned to the brigade of Brig Gen Kirkland, for its coolness and steadiness in the late affair below Wilmington. Gen. Kirkland was among the first of the reinferements which reached the feld. To him and his command is due the credit of bolding the enemy in check and preventing him from -stabilshing his line, when the communications were cut between Wilmington and Fort Bisher. Engaged as he has been in the most arduous duties of the war, on more than one occasion severely wounded in battle, and always for most at the past of danger, Gen, Kirkland has acquired a distinguished and enviable reputation as a skillful and faithful officer. We claim the privilege to say this much of him, and could say much more with justice, if we allowed our heart to niter g full measure of tribute to as brave, generous and elever a soldier and as devoted a patriot, as the army numbers in its lists.

Beath of Gen. Price.

We saw it aunonneed a day or two since in special despatch to the Meridian Clarion, that Major General STEBLING PRICE die I of apoplexy on the 1st of December, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafavette county, Arkansas. We did not copy the despatch, hoping the report would prove unfounded. But our Augusta exchanges received yesterday, say that Major Watson, from the Trans Mississippi, has passed through that city, and gave the most posinive assurance of the death of Gen Price.

This intelligence will be received with nniversal sorrew throughout the Confederacy, and especially in the Trans Mississippi deportment and in his own State of Missouri, where thousands of his fellow-citizens have recently rallied to his standard. During our entire struggle, Gen. Price has proved him self a sterling, self-sacrificing patriot and an able and beloved leader. He may not have been as great a commander as some others. but that he has been of incalculable service to the cause, none will deny. The great Southwest has lest one of its chosen and trusted

How is Col. Whitford since the gallant success of Gen. L-venthorpe in driving back the Yankee advance on the Roanoke? We have not heard from the brave officer whose condition we have above enquired of: We learned that he was dangerously wounded in one of the days fighting, and afterwards heard that he had lost an arm. He has been a useful and gallant officer, and it will be gratitying to his numerous friends to know that he is recovering from his wound.

GEN. LEE AS GENERAL-IN CHIEF .- The Richmond Examiner, in a lengthy article advocating, and, fi deed, foreshadowing the above appointment, adds the following very remarkable words, from which it will be seen that Gen. Lee is undoubtedly in favor of arming and disciplining the negroes for soldiors. If this be indeed true, there can be little doubt of the passage of the measure :

Perhaps the most marked effect of all, however, would be the effect upon our enemies, of this new power vested in General Lee. They will understand from if that there is to be no child's play -that this experienced and invincible soldier does not take our affairs in hand without full power and strong determination to bying out all the fighting force of the country, and make the ruffan for dearly rue the day when they made this struggle a war of extermination. General Lee's name is specially connected with one measure of military necessity, now before Congress, which he has strongly urg d should be passed; we trust it will be passed after being first enlarged and amended to his mind. The very conception of that measure implies a grim resolve. When he demands negro soldiers, be assured he means to go " through."

We are glad to see that our little paragraph a few days since, is causing the liberal provisions made for the education of the indigentthe coldiers and their children by our institutions of learning, to be made public. We published a day or two ago a card from Dr. Craven relative to the liberal provision made by Trinity College; and below is given the broad and ample arrangements made by the University of North Caralina.

For the Confederate. Messrs. Editors;—It is eminently right that the attention of our fellow-citizens should be directed to the claims which our disabled soldiers and the children of others have on them for an education. The notable effort of Dr. Deenes, and she offers of Institutions already established, are worthy of much praise. Another such offer, but, of much broader extension, can be found on page 23 of the accompanying eatelogue of our University; published during the year just closed. It was made first in 1887, and has been repeated annually ever since. For the last twenty-eight years it has been accepted by r yearly average of eight or ten students, some of whom now fill prominent and influential civil, military and accepted annual civil,

The offer to which I allude with a pride ming to a North Carolinian, is an

"The faculty are authorized in all cases where the applicant it a native of this State, sustains a correct moral character, is believed sess good talents and studious habits. and is unable to defray the expenses of toition and room rent to admit him free of charge, into aby class for which he may be prapared."

We are under revewed obligations to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe, for his courtesy in faruishe log us with late foreingn journals.

The Greatest Curiosity of the Age. We eachot please our friends better, we think, than by colling public attention to a new and dangerous battery recently invented by Mr. John H. Foreman, a brave Confederate prillerist stationed at Mobile, and which has lately been brought by him to Montgomery.

During the recent session of the General Assembly of Alabama, this beautiful weapon was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, where it was inspected by the Senators and Representatives, as well as by some of bravest and most distinguished officers of the Confederate service, and by all who examined this terrible engine of destruction it was prononnced admirably adapted to neet the wants and requirements of places where but few men have been left to defend the nearest and and dearest rights which belong to us as a people. The following description of the Forenan Gun, we extract from the columns of the Montgomery Daily Mail:

The gun is breech-loading, and 30 inch barrels, calibre 57 (the same as the Enfield rifle,) and at their base are serewed into a solid piece of metal. Near the muzzle, these barrels are passed through another piece of iron, in such a manner that when fired the balls spread themselves over one hundred and twenty feet at 500 yards from the point of discharge. It is loaded at the breech by a rupid movement enabling the gunner to discharge his piece six times a minute. Simple in construction, it is not likely to get out of order, and can be cleaned instantaneously whenever it is needed. Triplicate breech loaders accompany each

The gun carriage can be drawn by a single horse, and with but two men in charge of the battery, and whole squadrous of raiders could be made to bite the dust, and in the meantime the battery could be moved elsewhere the moment its presence was perceived by the

North Carolina Items.

The Charlotte Bulletin says Gen. D. H. Hill passed through that place recently, under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston.

Lient. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the 7th Regiment. N. C. T, vice, Coi, Ed. Graham Haywood,

The North Carelina Times at Charlotte has been merged into the Bulletin of that place, Whitaker-E. H. Braton, of the Times, will. preside over the local department.

The Conservative mentions to the praise of the counties of Edgecombe and Sampson, that during the Yankee advance on Briffield, almost every man of the Home Guard companies of those counties, then at Weldon, voluaseered to cross-the State line and fight the enemy in Virginia-

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. C. Vols.,) - December 27th, 1865..

EDITOR WILMINGTON JOURNAL-Dear Sir :- Below I send you a list of casualties in the 17th N. C. Regiment during the operations below Wilmington, which you will lease publish for the information of the parties

Company B-Killed-Private C A Gibbs.

Company F - Kill-d - Private S W Lawson.
Wounded - None.
Company G - Killed - None. Wounded -Sergt. Kennedy mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sergt W A Latham, severely; Private B C Ainsly, severely; Private R S Ayers, badly; Septimus Corprews, missing; Ez-kiel Carlisle, wounded badly and missing; Reuben, Mayo, severely; Private W W Jones, severely; Newbern Whiteharst badly.

Company II-Hoodman Harrison, slightly Wounded Company I-Killed-Nove. Wounded-Cullen Weob, slightly as with TOTAL IN REGIMENT

Killed Respectfully your ob't servant, Adj't 17th N C Vols.

RECENT KAPLOITS OF CUR CAVALRY. The Charlottesville Chronicle, remarks that he vaunted cavalry of Custar and Torbart have fled before Rosser and Lomax; Standon and Charlottesville have been successfully covered; another combination of the enemy has been defeated.

To the two divisions of Yankee cavalry sen against Gerdonsville, we opposed but two brigades of Lomax's division—McCausland's. and Jackson's. Beldly attacking a superior force, Limax drove them across the Rapidan. General Reser hearing of the movement, made an immediate forced march from Harrisonburg to Lacy's Mills, nine miles in a northerly direction, and at daylight completely surprised General Oustar in his camp, taking a large number of prisoners, camp equipage, to, and driving him down the vailey.

The Chronicle learns that General Early

LOSSES IN IMBODEN'S BRIGADE. Hook's Inbeden's Cavalky Brigade,

Dec. 8, 1864. The following is the official report of casualties and losses in the three original regitill the 1st of November 1864:

Officers, Eal stad men. 98 aggregate \
48 594 " Weunded, 43 589

Total, killed and wounded. Captured; officers 18, enlisted men 231. Aggregate, na Ya Missing, fate unknown,

Aggregate losses and casualties,

NORE YAMPALISM. It was reported in Charlottesville on Sanday last, that the Kankee raiders in Orange burned down the farm buildings on the Hamatend estate of B. Johnson Barbour, Esquinear Liberty Mills. We learn that they did not get as far as Barboursville, as we supposed—Esquirer.

Duan Col. Raniston, the leader of the tion some ten days ago, and who was shot through the body in the meles, died of his wound on Thursday night. He was Colonel of the 24th New York Cavalry .- Danville

Physical Besources of the Confederacy

udiously enforced at the North that the resources of the Confederate States, so to orms-bearing men, are on the print of exhaustion. Many well-meaning people among ourselves have yielded to the delusion, not less from a certain natural timorousiess, than because of the pertinacity with which the Yankees have insisted on an assertion so replete with cucouragement and consolation. There can be no doubt that a belief of this kind, has had a powerful influence in reconciling the Yankees to a continuance of the war; and just as little doubt that a fear of the same kind, not pr haps strengthened into a bell, f, has produced whatever of despondency and distrust exists among our own people. And yet no proposition is more erroneous than that the Confederacy is exhausted, or even nearly exhausted, of its arms-bearing population. On the contrary, we have around us in profuse a understant the contrary. dence the meterials of which armice are composed; in an abundance indeed quite sufficient to enable us not only to maintain our armies at their present standard of effectiveness, but to put into the field a force surpassing any that has yet been under arms on either side.

the statistics of the United States consus and compare its data with an estimate of actual losses, and diminution of resources evidently sufficient to cover all decrease in our supply of arms-bearing men. The task is one of some labor; but its results are so satisfactory as to compensate simply for all the trouble bestowe i on it. Without farther preface we proceed to our demonstrations.

Act and the second second	Total White.	White Male
Alabama,	526,481	270,19
Arkansas,	824.191	171,47
Florida,	77,748	41,11
Georgia,	691,688	801,06
Louisiana,	857 629	189,64
Misrissippi,	858.901	186 27
North Carolina,	681,100	. 318,67
South Carolina,	291,888	146.16
Tennessee,	826,722	422.77
Texas,	421,294	228,56
Virginia,	1,047,411	528,84
	5,449,378	2 799,81
		The state of the s

State of Maryland, the only test we have at quite near enough to the truth for our purpose. The right hand column shows the

since 1860: Bet	Tour 17 and 50	ri,
Alabama		82,420
Arkansas	79,100	20 582
Florida	19 000	4 932
Georgia	13 .300	\$6,120
Lepisiana	87,500	22,692
Mississippi		22,344
North Careana	145.000	87,632
South Carolina		17 532
Tennessee		50,672
Texas	107.600	27.420
Virginia	248,100	69,860
and garden and a sex	1,299,706	321,656
新日本版 《一日日》。1947年日,4	381,656	MATERIAL AL

Deducting from these numbers the natural average mortality of fur years -that is to say. 200,000 men-and we have a figure convalent to the number of fighting men now remaining in the Confederaty, leaving out of account the

The necount thus far stands thus: Number between 17 and 50 in 1860 1,259,700 Arrived at 17 since 1860 387.656

the actual limits of the Confederacy, and Our estimates stand as follows :

DEDUCTIONS. Arkansas, 1, 89.500 10,266 Louisiana, 1, 48.750 11 346 65,033 16 890 Tenucasse. 4. 124,050 Virginia, 26 680 68,182

We now come to another necessary computawhich, unfortunately, we do not possess the requisite data. We mean the number of men killed in battle, or who have died of disease, or who have been permanently disabled by the casualties of way. It is useless to attempt even an approximation to absolute precision in an estimate of this kind. We can only assume a number which, in all reasonable probability, must include the true number. . If we assume for instance, that the casualties in General Lee's army for this campaign have an unted to 85,000, we shall exceed what we know to be truth. If we suppose, of this number, 5000 to have been killed, and 5000 permanently disabled by wounds, we have, for this army, a reduction of 10,000. If we assume an equal number for the army of Tennessee, and still another, equal number for the other armies of the Confederacy, we shall have 80,000 as the figure within which must be included the number. ber of killed and permanently disabled by wounds. Admitting extraordinary diseases that is to say diseases attributed entirely to the military service and therefore not to be estiabove number by 60 per cent, and we have 66;-000 as expressive of the reduction from this cause. Thus we have a total reduction, during

> 60,000 75,000

From the Bichmond Whig.

The idea has been expressed abroad, and

To prove this fact we have only to refer to

The following table shows the whole population of the Confederate States, excluding Missonri and Kentucky, as determined by the United States Census of 1860:

7 A	Total White.	White Males.
Alabama,	526,481	270,190
Arkansas,	824 191	171,477
Florida,	77,748	41,118
Georgia,	691,588	801,066
Louisiana,	857 629	189,648
Misrissippi,	858.901	186 273
North Carolina,	681,100	. 818,670
South Carolina,	291,888	146,160
Tennessee,	826,722	422 779
Texas,	421,294	228,565
Virginia,	1,047,411,	528,842
TAME TO SE	5,449,378	2,799,818

Of this number of males, those between the ages of 17 and 50 are represented by the following table, the calculations of which are based on the "expectation of life," in the hand. Whatever may be the variation from this standard, the practical deductions are

rrived at the	são or 11
1	
en 17 and 50.	
	82,420
79.100	20 582
19 000	4 932
13 .300	\$6,120
87,500	22,692
	22.344
	87,632
	17 532
	50,672
107.600	27 420
248,100	69,860
1,299,706	821,656
331,656	Mithe and A.

1 631.856

mortality attributable to the war.

1,681,659 Deduct natural mortality 200,000 Aggregate femainder..... 1,431,856 To find out the number remaining within under the control of our laws, we must make considerable deduction from these figures.--

Betw'n 17 and 50 Arrived at 17 since. 840,515

Such additions as may be made to the above by under estimates for the States named. and by omissions for others, will be more than counterbalanced by recruits from Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, and refugees from other postions of our territory how in the enemy's hands.

year the losses in battle were almost nothing; in the second and third years they were, perhaps, nearly as large as in this one. Let us therefore adopt the following estimate of losses incurred since the beginning of the war:

225,000

Number between 17 and 50 in 1860, 1/299,700 REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Agriced at 17 since 1860. Arrived at 17 since 1860,

Deduct for ordinary mertality, For population within the enemy's

For losses in battle and by unusual

Diduct 10 per cent, for exemptions for disability and other causes. Prisoners in the enemy's bands,

Subject to military duty, -Thus it will be seen that, making all allowances for death from ordinary and extraordinary causes, and for the diminution of the area of our population, there must be at this moment within the Confederacy and subject to the coutrol of our laws in ore 1/a: 700,000 mude no allowance for these who annually pass beyond the age of 50, because their numper is small, and, moreover, they are still capal-le of service in the lieucryes. But we will make a still further deduction of 6 per cent, to cover the number of these who have erabe country. This number, amounting to 36.463 is much too larges but it will serve to compensate for deficiencies that way exist in other estimat sof probable deductions. fire, thes, at last, that we have now a force of 682.795 fighting men. It of these one out of every three be detailed for such purposes as the President may deem necessary, admit ting that the power of detail remain in his

hands; our army in the field should consist of You are requested to cooperate with us and for-461,864 men at lesst, or a larger force, we ward memorials. Signed Augusts Meet anics. candidly believe, than the enemy has arer brought against us at one time. At all event, it is such larger than any force we have ever less under arms, and is analy competent not only to defend the osuntry, but to turn back the tide of invasion across the berder, and to recent these States which have already been overren. Our statement, however would not be complete without showing the resources at our command for replentishing our attails.—
This consists in the number at youths passing annually from 16 to 17 years of a to and will be found expressed in the following table;

Alabama 8165 Arkansas 3422 Florida 1283 Georgia...... 9034 Mississippt 5586 North Carolina 9408 South Carelina 4488 Total 62 467

From which it will be seen that our net less is about 12 000 men, at the high rate assumed for this year.

AN INCIDENT - It is said that the Yankee General Kilpatrick claims to be a relative of an emineut Baptist divine in this county., of the Florida, is published. The former charac-While in Burke o unty; bearing that the aged torizes the seizure as an act of most transcendent, divine was at the house of a daughter, he wrong and offence to the honor and severeignty called to see him. With reluctance, Rev Mr. of the empire. Seward reptles, "You have justly Kilpatrick agreed to see him. Very soon after they met in accordance with usual custom, it being bed-time, the parson knelt down to pray, and in his prayer putitioned the Lard of Hosts to send confusion among car loss, and scatter, their hosts and bring peace to our

After the prayer was concluded, Rev. Mr. K's daughter told Gen. Kilpatrick that she had some wheat in her gin house, and as she had learned that he was burning every one of them, she would like for him to permit her to have it removed before to burned the house. ife told her it was needless to remove the

wheat, assuring her upon the word and honor of a gentleman that he would not burn her gin house. He immediately left the house and proceeded to the gin house with some ten or fifteen men, and with his own hand, fired it. The wheat and house were consumed. He gave as a reason for this conduct that the parson insulted him in his prayers.—Augusta Chronicle 100 Land to the state of the

TLEN ANNA REMALE SEM-

THE next Sewion begins January 25th, 1865.
Board 57 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or \$150 per month, Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, \$50; Music, \$50; Latin or French. \$25.

Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow ca es. T INSPECTIONASVILLE, N. C.

doc 21-d2tw6t* J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a bright mulatto girl named EMMA, but passes by the name of Frances. She is 18 years old, weighs 150 pounds. She is passing as a refugee from Kinston, and says she belongs to a man by the name of kinst. This girl stopped at Mrs. Nixon's, near Raleigh, for two weeks, where she has an aunt. She has also been seen in Sohnston county.

county. 1 will pay the shove reward of one hundred dollars for her apprehension and confinement in jail so I can get her again.

Address me at Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., dee 21-ditw2t*

N. G. JONES.

PRIVATE SCHOOL

The FIFTH SESSION of MI'S MAKGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ledies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Plat River Orange County N. C. doc. 28-wow.

VERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an example, must have a small family only, must be unling to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldler professed. Apply to H. K. BUROWYN

dec. 28 diptwst. ATORTH CAROLINA.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUANTER SESSION. November Torm 1866

BURRADER -Bu

From South Carelina.

RICHMOND, Jaw. 3 .- Official Plegrams from Charleston, say the federal raiders are reported to have returned from Memphis and Ohio railroad going weatward. They left forty of their wound-Gen. Cholson was badly wounded. The dam-

age to the road will be repaired in about ten The enemy have landed in force on the South

Carolina side of the Savannah river, and are driving in our pickets towards Mardeeville.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2. Nothing of importance done in the Senate.

The House was occupied in diseasing the billy to promote the efficiency of the cavalry. The bill was amended and finally passed. It provides that cavalry horses hereafter be previded by the Government, and those now in service be paid for.

KIGHMOND, Jap. 3.-Nothing of importance done in Congress to-day. The House was occupied on a bill for the consultilation of reduced regimente, battalions and companies.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 3 - To the mechanics of Ri h mond, Ruleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, Charles ton, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma and Mubile. We have held a meeting and memoralized Congress to pass a bill permanently exempting us from military service while engaged in our legitimate occupations, in establishments of responsibility and usefulness to the army and country. A. H. LATTA, Secretary.

Northern Xcws.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2 - Northern papers of the Stat received. Stoneman has arrived at Nach-ville and gives a bi, bly varnished account of his raid in Southwestern Virginia, Among the captyres claimed, are two thousand horses, and thoufand mules, and two rebel editors were captured. Three parsons were sent to Brownlow as a christmas gift. The saltworks, and lead mines were rendered useless. Storeman's losses two thou-sand in killed, wounded and missing. Porter's fleet did not return to Hampton Rouds.

A Washington telegram of the 36th says there is no prospect of the naval forces under Porter discontinuing the bombardment unless se directed by the Government

Butler returned to his headquarters on the James on Wednesday. Advices from Savannah to the 6th, state that forts'are being made to intercept the retreat of the rebel army before it could reach Broad river.

Business in Savannah has been resumed. Gen. Geary is Military Governor and enforces order. Incut. Colonel Mulford will visit Rickmond the coming week, authorized to negotiate a new cartel for the exchange of all priconers.

'A synopsis of the correspondence between Bra. sil and the United States, relative to the seizure expected the President would disarow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Captain Collins and direct him to appear before a Court Martial. The Consul at Bahia will be dismissed." Seward says as to the character of belligerents to the insurgents of this country, it is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of sations, and unfriendly and wrongful to the U.S. Cook will be set at liberty, to seek refuge wherever he may find it, with the bazard of recapture while beyond the jurisdiction of this Gov-

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan, 3 .- The Washington Chronicle of the lat has been received. It says the Board of Supervisors of the county and city of Now York have resplied to raise four million of dollars to pay one thousand dollars bounty to

The Steamer Charlotte, with one thousand and twenty-four bales of cotton, arrived at Burmuda on the 23d. Also the Owl with seven hundred

Ex-Vice President Dallas died at Philadelphia on the thirty-fret. Gold closed in New York on the thirty-first at

Confederate Congress.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4. Nothing of interest n Senate to-day. The House was occupied in the further discussion of the Consolidation Bilt.

From Savannah and Augusta. AUGUS'FA, Jas 4 .-- A gentleman who left Sa-

vannab last week, says the city continues quiet—
ortizens not molested. Private property protected.
An order had, been issued not to, cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherm a promises to bring wood by the Gulf road. The fourteenth and fifteenth corps are in entreachments reaching from Savan-nah river to the plant road. The Yapkee are building a new postoes bridge appeals the Ex-change. The churches on Sunday were filled with

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are liped with them. Sherman is giving levels to the negroes in Sarannab. A federal paper satisfied the Daily Local Georgian, is issued from the House afficial by Capt.

Several federal steamers are engaged in re-moving obstructions from the river. Adams Express bas opered an office In Augusta on Tuesday, about three hundred negroes were sold by various auction Houses, at in average of three thousand and thirty-five hun-

dred dollars. Northern News. RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Northern papers of the second received. A Washington telegram says it is understood the Brazilian Minister is perfectly entished with the epointon of the Lincoln Govern-

mest in the Floride case. Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing and will be ready for the fold in six weeks The departure of Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair on a visit to Grant's army, gave rise to a rumer that they had gone to Bichmond on a peace mission.

A new Confederate steamer, See King, is recorted setively at work on the Atlantic. She has aptured and barned several Yaukes ships. The Government has determined to sell cotton found at disvamely and re-imburee the

the proper tribunal.
George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the
30th from Richmond, or roots to Louisville.
Fothing from Sherman or Thomas.